The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 62, No. 9 September 2003

THE MAP THAT NAMED AMERICA

MARTIN WALDSEEMULLER, 1507

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Amerigo Vespuci looks upon the land that came to bear his name: details from the magnificent 1507 map of the world by Martin Waldseemüller, now in the custody of the Library.

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The Map That Named America

Library Acquires 1507 Waldseemüller Map of the World

By JOHN R. HÉBERT

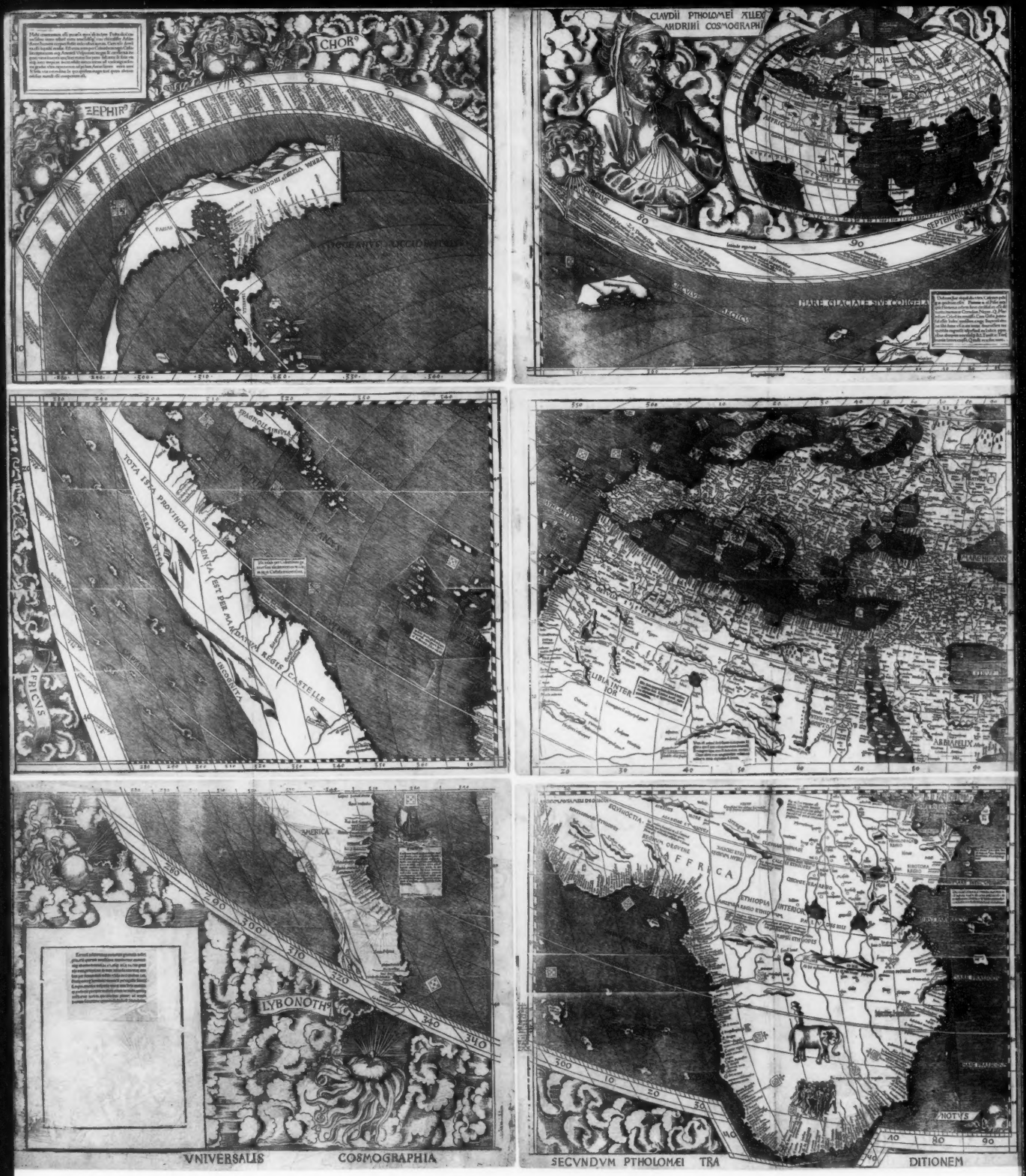
In late May 2003 the Library of Congress completed the purchase of the only surviving copy of the first image of the outline of the continents of the world as we know them today—Martin Waldseemüller's monumental 1507 world map.

The map has been referred to in various circles as America's birth certificate and for good reason; it is the first document on which the name "America" appears. It is also the first map to depict a separate and full Western Hemisphere and the first map to represent the Pacific Ocean as a separate body of water. The purchase of the map concluded a nearly century-long effort to secure for the Library of Congress that very special cartographic document which revealed new European thinking about the world nearly 500 years ago.

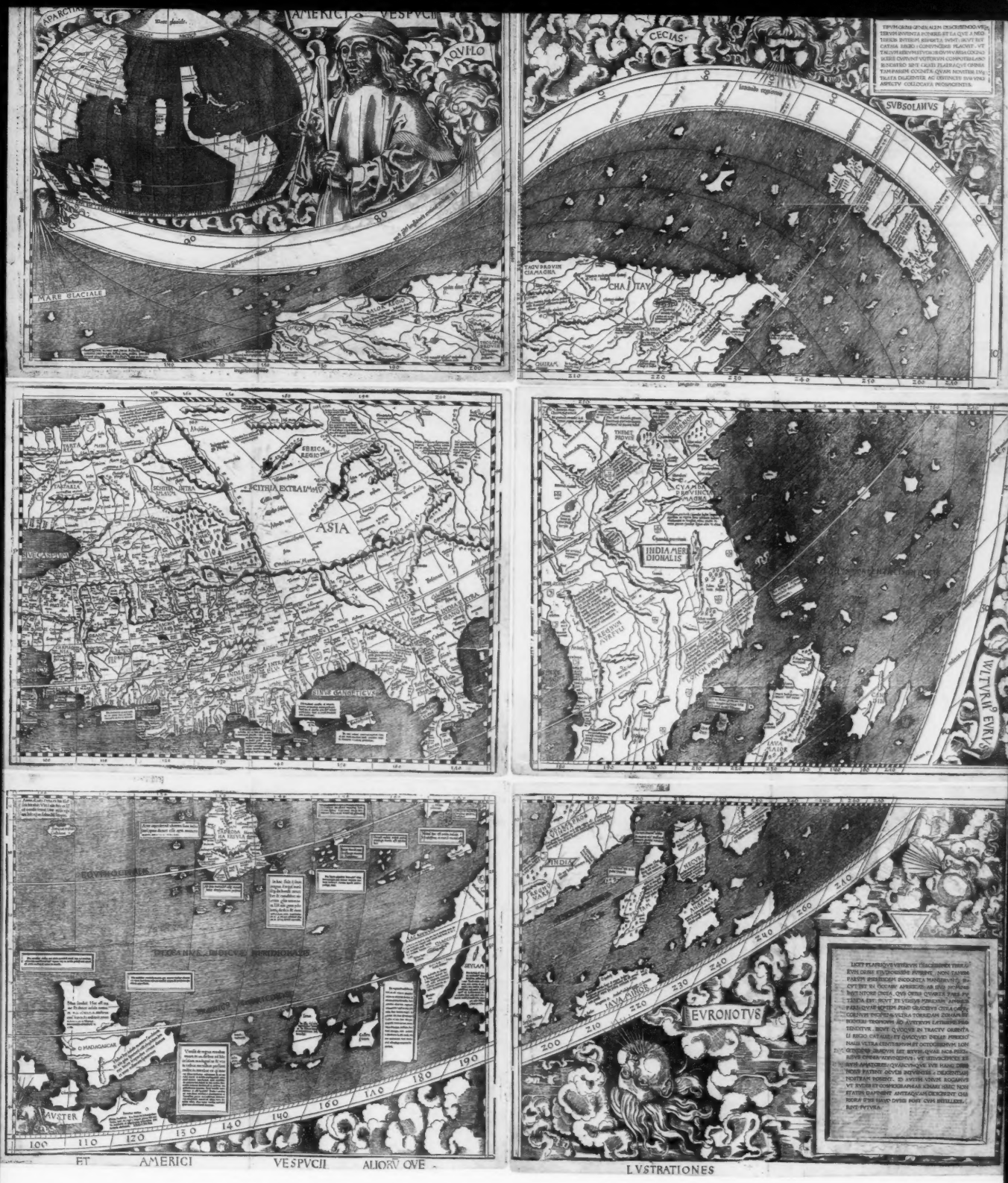
The Waldseemüller world map is currently on display in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building in the exhibition honoring the Lewis and Clark expedition, "Rivers, Edens, Empires: Lewis & Clark and the Revealing of America." It will remain on display, either in the original or with an exact facsimile, until Nov. 29. A permanent site for the display of this historical treasure will be prepared in the Thomas Jefferson Building within the next year.

Martin Waldseemüller, the primary author of the 1507 world map, was a 16th-century scholar, humanist, cleric and cartographer who was part of the small intellectual circle, the Gymnasium Vosagense, in Saint-Dié, France. He was born near Freiburg, Germany, sometime in the 1470s and died in the canon house at Saint-Dié in 1522. During his lifetime he devoted much of his time to cartographic ventures, including, in the spring 1507, the famous world map, a set of globe gores (for a globe with a three-inch diameter), and the "Cosmographiae Introductio" (a book to accompany the map). He also prepared the 1513 edition of the Ptolemy "Geographiae"; the "Carta Marina," a large world map, in 1516; and a smaller world map in the 1515 edition of "Margarita Philosophica Nova."

Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg speaks about his family's ownership of the Waldseemüller map in the Great Hall at the reception for the opening of the Lewis and Clark exhibition.



The only surviving copy of the 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller, purchased by the Library of Congress and now on display in its Thomas Jefferson Building in Washington, D.C.



The term "America" can be seen in continent on the lower left panel on the opposite page. Vespuci is pictured on the upper left panel on this page.

Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg, whose family owned the Waldseemüller map, and his wife Princess Viviana, stand in front of the map on display in the Lewis and Clark exhibition.

Thus, in a remote part of northeast France, was born the famous 1507 world map, whose full title is "Universalis cosmographia secunda Ptholemei traditionem et Americi Vespucci aliorum que lustrationes" ("A drawing of the whole earth following the tradition of Ptolemy and the travels of Amerigo Vespucci and others"). That map, printed on 12 separate sheets, each 18-by-24-inches, from wood block plates, measured more than 4 feet by 8 feet in dimension when assembled .

The large map is an early 16th-century masterpiece, containing a full map of the world, two inset maps showing separately the Western and Eastern Hemispheres, illustrations of Ptolemy and Vespucci, images of the various winds, and extensive explanatory notes about selected regions of the world. Waldseemüller's map represented a bold statement that rationalized the modern world in light of the exciting news arriving in Europe as a result of explorations across the Atlantic Ocean or down the African coast, which were sponsored by Spain, Portugal and others.

The map must have created quite a stir in Europe, since its findings departed considerably from the accepted knowledge of the world at that time, which was based on the second century A.D. work of the Greek geographer, Claudius Ptolemy. To today's eye, the 1507 map appears remarkably accurate; but to the world of the early 16th century it must have represented a considerable departure from accepted views of the composition of the world. Its appearance undoubtedly ignited considerable debate in Europe regarding its conclusions that an unknown continent (unknown, at least, to Europeans and others in the Eastern Hemisphere) existed between two huge bodies of water, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and was separated from the classical world of Ptolemy, which had been confined to the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia.

While it has been suggested that Waldseemüller incorrectly dismissed Christopher Columbus' great achievement in history by the selection of the name "America" for the Western Hemisphere, it is evident that the information that Waldseemüller and his colleagues had at their disposal recognized Columbus' previous voyages of exploration and discovery. However, the group also had acquired a recent French translation of the important work "Mundus Novus," Amerigo Vespucci's letter detailing his purported four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean to America between 1497 and 1504. In that work, Vespucci concluded that the lands reached by Columbus in 1492 and explored by Columbus and others over the ensuing two decades were indeed a segment of the world, a new continent, unknown to Europe. Because of Vespucci's recognition of that startling revelation, he was honored with the use of his name for the newly discovered continent.

It is remarkable that the entire Western Hemisphere was named for a living person; Vespucci did not die until 1512. With regard to Columbus' exploits after 1492, i.e., his various explorations between 1492 and 1504, the 1507 map clearly denotes Columbus' explorations in the West Indies as well as the Spanish monarchs' sponsorship of those and subsequent voyages of exploration.

By 1513, when Waldseemüller and the Saint-Dié scholars published the new edition of Ptolemy's "Geographiae," and by 1516, when Waldseemüller's famous "Carta Marina" was printed, he had removed the name "America" from his maps, perhaps suggesting that even he had second thoughts about honoring Vespucci exclusively for his understanding of the New World. Instead, in the 1513 atlas, the area named "America" on the 1507 map is now referred to as Terra Incognita (Unknown Land). In the1516 "Carta Marina," South America is called Terra Nova (New World) and North America is named Cuba and is shown to be part

of Asia. No reference in either work is made to the name "America."

Cartographic contributions by Johannes Schöner in 1515 and by Peter Apian in 1520, however, adopted the name "America" for the Western Hemisphere, and that name then became part of accepted usage.

A reported 1,000 copies of the 1507 map were printed, which was a sizeable print run in those days. This single surviving copy of the map exists because it was kept in a portfolio by Schöner (1477-1547), a German globe maker, who probably had acquired a copy of the map for his own cartographic work . That portfolio contained not only the unique copy of the 1507 world map but also a unique copy of Waldseemüller's 1516 large wall map (the "Carta Marina") and copies of Schöner's terrestrial (1515) and celestial (1517) globe gores.

At some later time, the family of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg acquired and retained Schöner's portfolio of maps in their castle in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, where it remained unknown to scholars until the beginning of the 20th century when its extraordinary contents were revealed. The uncovering of the 1507 map in the Wolfegg Castle early last century is thought by many to have been one of the most extraordinary episodes in the history of cartographic scholarship.

The map sheets have been maintained separated—not joined, with each of the large maps composed of 12 separate

The Waldseemüller map introduces the Lewis and Clark exhibition in the Northwest Gallery.

A visitor points out the word "America" on the Waldseemüller map.

Librarian of Congress James Billington and his wife, Marjorie (far right) are joined in the Librarian's ceremonial office by Irene Chambers, head of Interpretive Programs for the Library (far left), and historian James Ronda, University of Tulsa, one of the scholar-advisors for the Lewis and Clark exhibition, and his wife Jeanne.

sheets—and that is probably why they survived. The portfolio with its great treasure was uncovered and revealed to the world in 1901 by the Jesuit priest Josef Fischer, who was conducting research in the Waldburg collection.

In 1903 an elaborate set of facsimiles of the 1507 and the 1516 maps, accompanied by a scholarly study by Josef Fischer and Franz von Wieser, was published.

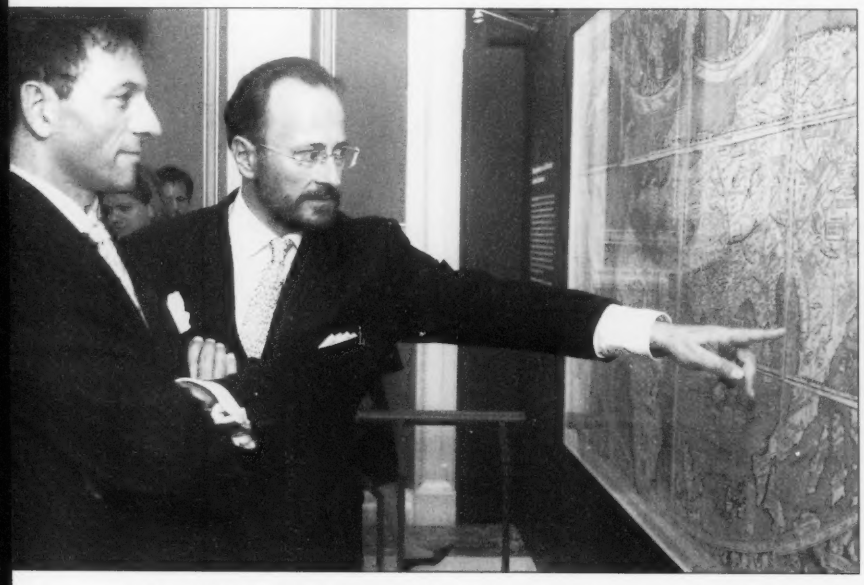
The Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division acquired the facsimiles of the 1507 and 1516 maps in 1903. Throughout the 20th century the Library continued to express interest in and a desire to acquire the 1507 map, if it were ever made available for sale. That time came in 1992 when Prince Johannes Waldberg-Wolfegg, the owner of the map, revealed to Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, the Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, and the chief of the Geography and Map Division Ralph Ehrenberg in a conversation in Washington that he was willing to negotiate the sale of the map. Ehrenberg and Margrit Krewson, the Library's German and Dutch area specialist, were encouraged to investigate the opportunity.

In 1999 Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg notified the Library that the German national government and the Baden-Württemberg state government had granted permission for a limited export license, which Krewson was instrumental in negotiating. Having obtained the license, which allowed this German national treasure to come to the Library of Congress, the Prince pursued an agreement to sell the 1507 map to the Library. In late June 2001 Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg and the Library of Congress reached a final agreement on the sale of the map for the price of $10 million. In late May 2003 the Library completed a successful campaign to raise the necessary funds to purchase Waldseemüller's 1507 world map, after receiving substantial congressional and private support to achieve the terms of the contract. The Congress of the United States appropriated $5 million for the purchase of the map; Discovery Communications, Jerry Lenfest and David Koch provided substantial contributions; and other individuals (George Tobolowsky and Virginia Gray) gave matching funds for the purchase and additional support for its preservation, exhibition and study.

Through the combined efforts of Billington, Tabb and members of the Library's staff over the past 11 years, the map was able to leave Germany and come to the Library of Congress.

The 1507 world map is now the centerpiece of the outstanding cartographic collections of the Geography and Map Division in the Library of Congress. The map serves as a departure point for the development of the division's American cartographic collection in addition to its revered position in early modern cartographic history. The map provides a meaningful link between the Library's treasured late medieval-early Renaissance cartographic collection (which includes one of the richest holdings of Ptolemy atlases in the world) and the modern cartographic age that unfolded as a result of the explorations of Columbus and other discoverers in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. It represents the point of departure from the geographical understanding of the world based on Ptolemy's "Cosmographiae" and "Geographiae" (editions from 1475-) to that emerging in the minds of scholars and practical navigators as reports of the "new worlds" of America, southern Africa and other regions of Asia and Oceania reached Europe's shores. Waldseemüller recognized the transition taking place, as the title of his map notes and as his prominent placement of images of Ptolemy and Vespucci next to their worlds at the top portion of the 1507 world map denotes.

The Waldseemüller map joins the rich cartographic holdings of the



At left, Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg points out a detail on the Waldseemüller map to Christoff Meran of the Embassy of Austria. On the right, James Billington talks with James Ronda (center) and Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska).

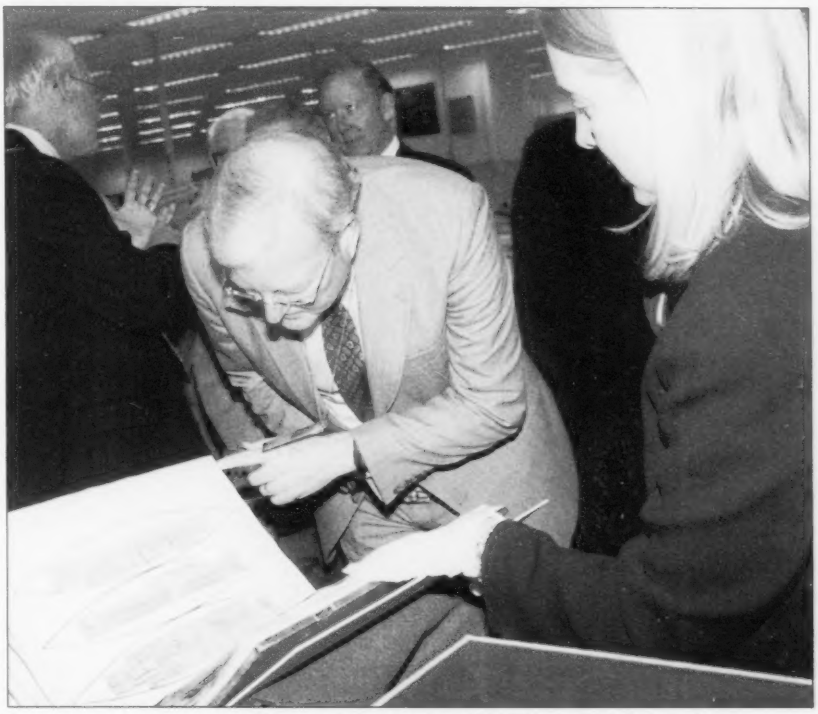
Library's Geography and Map Division, which include some 4.8 million maps, 65,000 atlases, more than 500 globes and globe gores, and thousands of maps in digital form. And from that fragile first glimpse of the world, so adequately described by Waldseemüller in 1507, the Library of Congress' cartographic resources provide the historical breadth and cartographic depth to fill in the geographic blanks left by those early cosmographers.

The Library's acquisition of the Waldseemüller map represents an important moment to renew serious research into this exceptional map, to determine the sources which made possible its creation, and to investigate its contemporary impact and acceptance. The map's well-announced acquisition provides scholars with an extraordinary opportunity to appreciate the earliest of early depictions of our modern world. Major portions of this 1507 world map have not received the same concentrated scrutiny as the American segments. The very detailed depiction of sub-Saharan Africa, the south coast of Asia, and even the areas surrounding the Black and Caspian seas merit further study and discussion in response to obvious questions regarding the cartographic and geographic sources that were available and used by the Saint-Dié scholars to reach the conclusions that they embodied in the 1507 world map.

Through agreement with Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg and the government of Germany, the 1507 Waldseemüller world map is to be placed on permanent display in the Library of Congress' Thomas Jefferson Building. A second floor gallery, the Pavilion of the Discoverers, has been chosen as an appropriate location to house the map, where it will be exhibited with supporting materials from the Library's collections that will assist in describing the rich history surrounding the map and its relation to its creators and the sources used to prepare it in the 16th century.

The Library of Congress is extremely proud to have obtained this unique treasure and is hopeful that this great cartographic document will receive the public acclaim and the critical scholarly inspection that it so rightly merits. ◆

John R. Hébert is the chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.



Heather Wanser of the Conservation Division shows Phillips Society member Gary North the Waldseemüller globe gores that were bound in the same volume with the 1507 world map.

John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division, discusses the Waldseemüller map in the Conservation laboratory during a March 2002 meeting of the Phillips Society, a private sector support group for the division. From left: Diane Nester Kresh, director of Public Service Collections; Ralph Ehrenberg, former chief of the division; Dorothy Denchy and Sharon Schurtter of the Library staff; Thomas Touchton, Alice Hudson, Eric Wolf, Richard Stephenson, and Robert Highbarger (partially hidden).

Conservation Corner

Treatment and Preparation Of Waldseemüller's Map

By HEATHER WANSER

The only known copy of the first map to introduce the name "America" to the world arrived at the Conservation Division of the Library of Congress on June 27, 2001. The earliest known wall map, a woodcut, it is printed on 12 sheets of paper each measuring approximately 18 inches by 24 inches. When assembled, the map spans an impressive 4.5 feet by 8 feet. It appears to be uncolored although it actually has some hand-drawn red lines on two center sections.

Marita Clance

The 1507 map came to the Library bound inside this early 16th-century German binding.

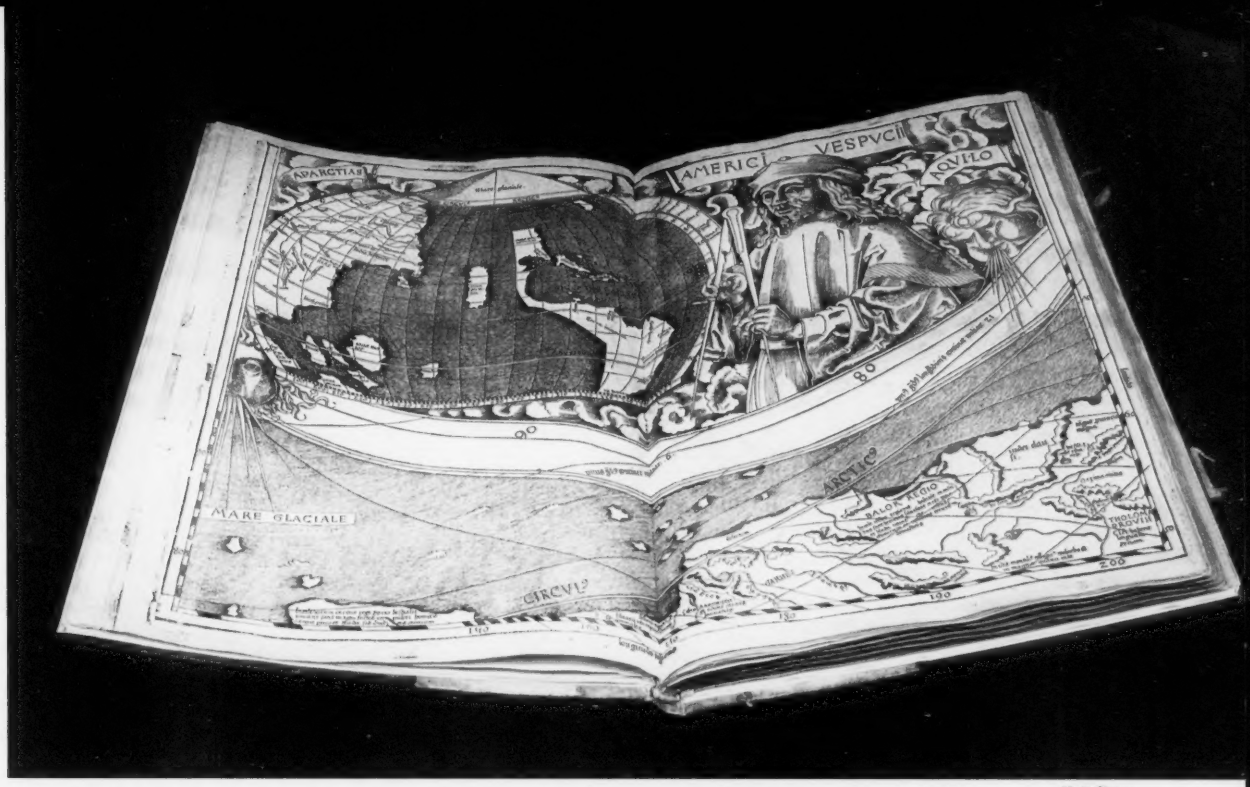
The map came bound in a handsome 16th century German binding, or portfolio, decorated with a tooled leather spine, and with wood covers held shut with two brass clasps. Also in the portfolio was another 12-sheet wall map by Waldseemüller, the Carta Marina (1516), along with a set of terrestrial and celestial globe gores by Johann Schöner (1477-1557). Schöner was an astronomer-geographer who is known as the first map-maker to issue globes in pairs. He used the name "America" on his 1515 terrestrial globe gores, thus helping to perpetuate the use of the name even after Waldseemüller had abandoned it in 1513. Schöner's bookplate is inside the front cover, suggesting that it was he who helped to preserve these maps by placing them in the portfolio.

Library conservators treated only the 1507 Cosmographia Mundi. It was, in fact, the desire of Prince Wolfegg, the previous owner of the map, to have it removed from the portfolio binding and assembled so that it could be displayed and viewed in its entirety, as Waldseemüller had originally intended. This map had been removed from the portfolio on two other occasions: in 1902, in order to make a lithographic reproduction of it shortly after its discovery by Josef Fischer; and for its display in 1992 at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

Before any treatment began, the map was fully examined, and its condition recorded in a report containing a series of photographs. Conservators used a variety of aids to examine the map, including a binocular microscope to view details, and transmitted, infrared and ultraviolet light to reveal features not visible in normal light. A special photographic process, called beta radiography, was used to make an image of the "crown" watermark found on each of the paper sheets of the 1507 map. Other documentation included recording pH readings for future comparison and taking pigment and fiber samples for analysis.

The 12 sections of the map were easily removed from the binding by locally softening the adhesive that adhered each to a guard in the portfolio. Conservators applied tiny amounts of water to the guard until the adhesive softened enough to seprate it from the map. Adhesive residues were gently removed with moistened cotton swabs. To maintain the structure of the binding after the map was removed, 12 sheets of handmade rag paper, cut to the same size as the map sections, were attached to the same guards that held the map sections.

The 1507 map required relatively little treatment for two reasons. First, it was printed on high quality handmade rag paper that, despite some old adhesive stains on the back, was still in good condition. And second, it had been treated extensively when it was prepared for exhibition in 1991. A few minor tears had to be mended and a small paper loss was filled with compatible antique paper. "Printer's creases," formed when the paper is creased upon itself during printing, had opened on three of the sections revealing an unprinted gap in the design. To restore the design, the area was locally humidified until the paper was relaxed enough to refold it back to the way it looked when it was freshly printed.



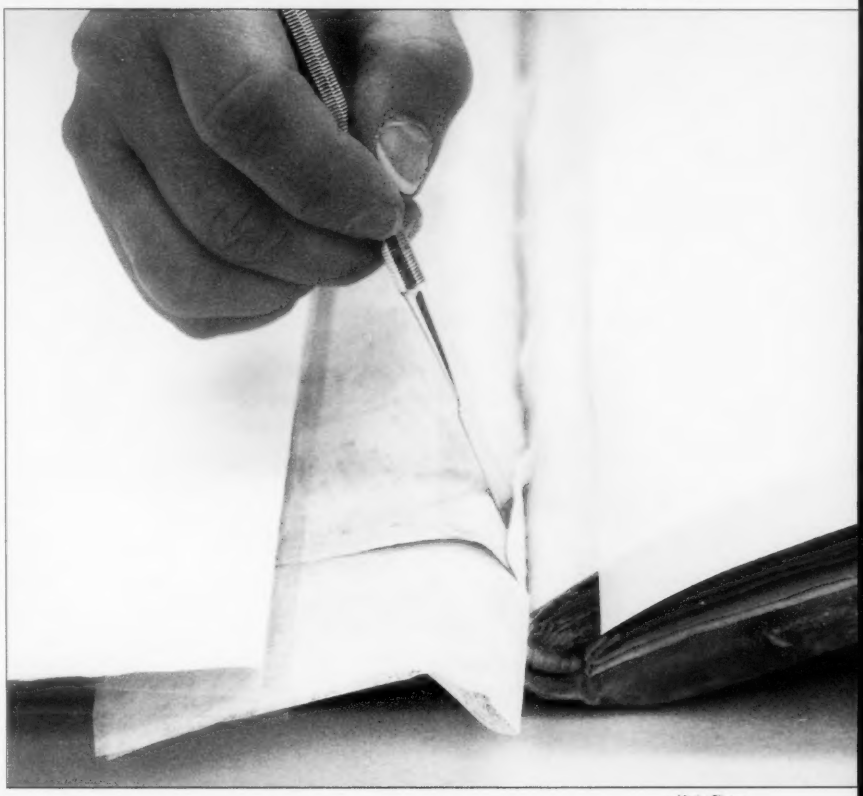
Marita Clance

A section of the 1507 map inside the 16th-century binding

Part of the Library's preservation strategy was to prepare a digital scan of the map. A digital image gives researchers easy access to the map and allows the production of an exact facsimile for display purposes. Before the map could be scanned, each section had to be flattened, because design elements were obscured in the centerfold. Each section was briefly humidified by introducing water vapor through Goretex fabric. The relaxed and expanded paper was then "stretched dry" by placing weights around the outer edges to gently restrain the paper as it dried. This method avoids contact with the embossed relief of the woodcut print.

Conservators measured the light sensitivity of the media on the 1507 map (red pigment, an iron gall ink inscription and black printing ink) to establish safe exhibit guidelines. The results indicated that the media were not extremely sensitive to light. A secondary finding indicated that the red lines were most likely made with brazilwood, a red pigment commonly used in Waldseemüller's time.

Waldseemüller had said that 1000 copies of his Cosmographia Mundi were printed, yet none was known until Josef Fischer came across this copy in the Waldburg collection in 1901. Fischer believed that the map he found was a proof copy; however, other scholars are not convinced. A new finding may fuel the debate: on the reverse

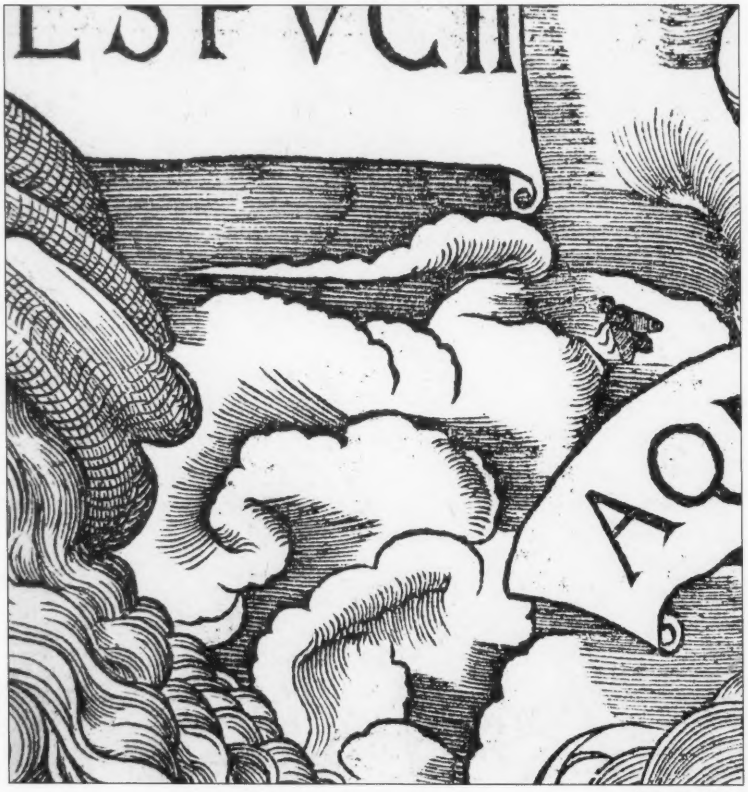


Marita Clance

The guard that attaches the map in the binding is gently lifted once the adhesive is softened.

Heather Egan Wanser

The figure of Amerigo Vespucci, with the image of a fly to the right



Heather Egan Wanser

Detail of the fly next to the figure of "Americi Vespucii"

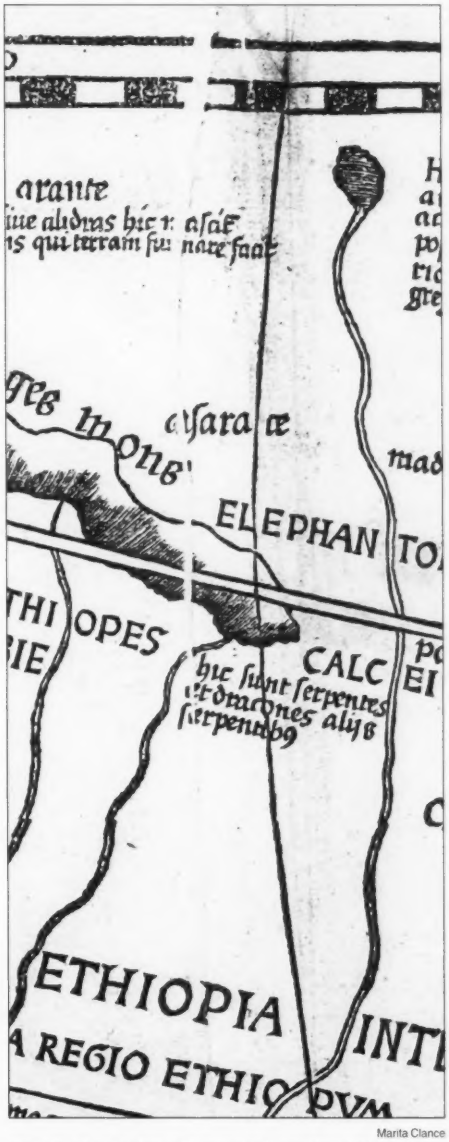
side of one of the map's sections, (the section with the name "America,") Library conservators discovered an identical offset image. This image was likely made when it was placed upon another freshly printed section. This might suggest that multiple printings of the map were made, thus supporting Waldseemüller's own account.

Another new finding is the heretofore-undocumented discovery of a life-size figure of a fly near Vespucci's head. Is this a bit of whimsy on the part of the artist or does it have special significance? One source suggests that during the mid-15th and early 16th centuries, European artists often placed a fly in a painting to "serve as a talisman against real insects which otherwise might settle and leave their dirt marks" on the art work.

The preparation of the map for exhibition was especially challenging because of its large size and complex format. A special frame, and a case and cart to transport it, was custom-designed and made. The environment within the frame had to protect the map from fluctuating changes in the relative humidity, pollutants inside and outside the housing, and ultraviolet light. A special laminate safety glass was used to protect the interior climate, because the glass, unlike a plastic glazing, is impervious to humidity and pollut-

Heather Egan Wanser

A detail of the offset image that is visible on the back of the map section with the name "America." The offset image was made when the map section was placed on top of a freshly printed map. This supports the theory that multiple copies of the map were printed.

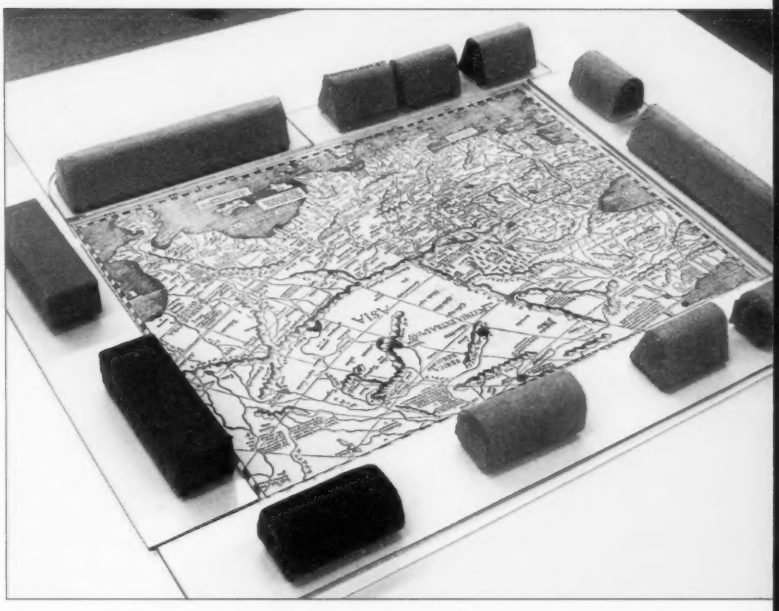


Marita Clance

Detail of a "printer's crease" on the 1507 map

Marita Clance

Above, a Library conservator careful refolds and flattens a "printer's crease." Below, a section of the Waldseemüller map is flattened by restraining the edges with weights until it dries.



ants. The map was hinged to a support made with a special rag board that contains "molecular traps" to absorb contaminants in the environment. And the interior climate of the frame was sealed with large sheets of a special laminated aluminum foil that acts as a vapor barrier.

The successful installation of the map was carried out by the combined efforts of the Office of Interpretive Programs and the Preservation Division. Special thanks go to the assembled team from the Architect of the Capitol's paint, carpentry and sheet metal shops who uncrated the 185-pound sheet of glass and safely maneuvered it through the multiple stages of the framing process.

The Cosmographia Mundi, once available only to a few, is now accessible at the Library of Congress where, 500 years later, it still captivates the viewer's imagination with the same degree of amazement as it must have engendered when it was first published in 1507. ◆

Heather Wanser is a senior paper conservator in the Library's Conservation Division.

Bringing Together, Reaching Out

New Associate Librarian Sets Agenda

By GAIL FINEBERG

Bringing together disparate communities and reaching out to new communities to solve common problems are high priorities for Deanna Marcum, who returned to the Library this fall as associate librarian for library services.

Marcum, who served as the Library's director of public service and collection management from 1993 to 1995, shared her vision for the future with several hundred of her staff of nearly 2,000 in four forums that included lively questions and candid but diplomatic answers.

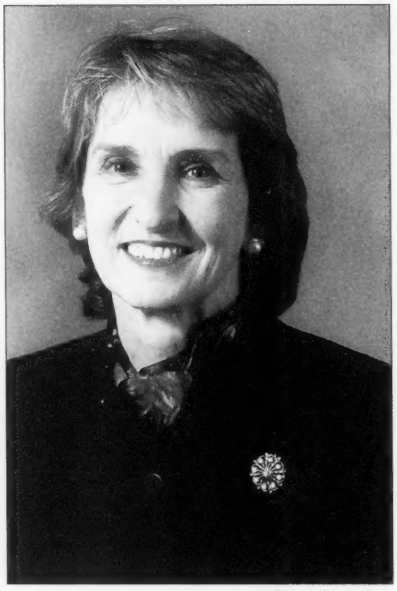
"You will not be surprised that my interest is in helping disparate communities come together to figure out how we, collectively, will transform libraries to meet the needs of 21st-century users," Marcum said after summing up her activities as the head of the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR).

"Digital technology figures significantly in the new world, of course, but equally important are the issues of organizational structures, the skills and requirements of the next generation of library staff, and our most basic processes of our daily work."

She said neither the Library of Congress by itself, nor librarians by themselves, can make the transformation that is needed to meet the information needs of 21st-century users. "If libraries, generally, are to continue to serve the purpose for which they were intended, they will bring their many audiences into the discussion about how libraries operate," she said. "You will hear this refrain from me again and again."

Unlike campus libraries, the Library of Congress has to make its transformation to the digital world under scrutiny of the public eye, while serving the Congress as well as scholars and, increasingly, the public. "The balance of serving these important constituencies is one of the most difficult issues this institution will face in the immediate future," Marcum said.

"From my perspective on the outside, the balance between serving scholars who create knowledge and the broader needs of the K-12 community and the general public forces us, collectively, to consider the shape and form of comprehensive libraries of the future," Marcum said. "We must consider what is possible in the digital environment, how we will provide services, and how we interact with other libraries in the nation and in the world … we can establish procedures and articulate the values that will form the environment within which decisions will be made and actions taken," she said.



Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Deanna Marcum

"Make no mistake: that environment will be as much set by the way we staff the reading rooms and build and manage collections as by the way that we choose and deploy technologies," she continued, adding that "everyone of you in this room" has an opportunity to affect the way that policies are implemented.

Before detailing her vision, she thanked her staff for their "warm and generous welcome" and in particular thanked her special assistant Rosa Owens and Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins for their assistance.

Marcum outlined seven major categories of priorities:

Building Stronger Connections Between the Library of Congress and the Broader Community

"The country is too big and the information resources too vast for us to think that the Library can work in isolation. But the Library must display leadership through coherence—not control—in an increasingly heterogeneous information world. This means sharing information and expertise and accepting the same from our colleagues throughout the country and around the world," she said.

Reestablishing the Library of Congress' Leadership Role In Describing and Organizing Information

"Our historical excellence in cataloging has been one of the means in which the Library has played a role in bringing order and coherence and it will be important to understand how to move the objectives historically embodied in cataloging rules into a challenging new environment of vast and heterogeneous resources," she said.

Noting that information description has expanded into metadata, Marcum said what a librarian needs to know to describe a work may not be what is required by a machine to process a file. "Both sets of information are necessary," she said, adding it is important to work closely with commercial enterprises, standard-setting organizations, and major research institutions "to understand how we can make a substantive contribution to this complex and evolving discussion and how we can begin to adopt new tools and strategies." At the same time, she said, it is important to remember the value of librarians' traditional tools, such as finding aids, registries, and inventories.

Rethinking the Meaning of Preservation in the Digital Environment

Marcum said preservation has to be more than the work of the National Digital Preservation Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program

(NDIIPP), "as important as [this national initiative] is."

"Preservation must not be considered a separate activity ... and it has to be a part of every stage of the life cycle of information," she said.

Training and Education of Staff

Learning new skills to meet new challenges is important, and so are continuity and institutional memory, Marcum said. Managers should think in terms of staff development, she said, and staff in line positions "should be ready to identify opportunities to enhance your skills and in doing so to deepen the institution's capacities."

Defining Special Collections of The 21st Century

Noting that much of the Library's intellectual depth rests on the scope of collections, the sheer size of the holdings, and its superb collections of rare and unique materials, Marcum said, "We can expect to continue to collect rare and unique objects, even if they are digital objects."

She emphasized the need to identify audio and visual resources that reflect the output of independent creators as well as the mass, popular culture of the 20th century; to think globally in collecting and processing materials in languages other than English; to collect the contemporary equivalent of existing collections of early broadsides, posters, radio recordings and musical instruments; and to "remain vigilant for important historical manuscripts if we can find them."

Digitizing Information To Meet Users' Needs

Noting that materials can be digitized to protect the originals from overuse or to provide greater access to a broad range of materials, she said selection is critical. "What materials to convert, for what purpose, and for whom are critically important questions. As we allocate limited resources, we need to think in terms of what groups of users may want or need these materials and how digitizing them contributes to the Library's mission," she said.

continued on page 216

Marcum Appointed Associate Librarian for Library Services

The Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, announced on June 16 that he has selected Deanna B. Marcum as associate librarian for Library Services, effective Aug. 11.

Marcum served as director of public service and collection management at the Library of Congress from 1993 to 1995, when she was appointed president of the Council on Library Resources and president of the Commission on Preservation and Access. She oversaw the merger of these two organizations into the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) in 1997 and has served as its president since that time.

"Dr. Marcum has led a number of institutions with distinction in nearly all areas of librarianship, including integrated library systems, preservation, access, collections security, acquisitions and technological change," said Billington. "Her experience uniquely equips her to integrate the emerging digital universe into the traditional artifactual library. Her innovative leadership in building national and international coalitions and in developing strategies for change in the new technological environment will serve the Library of Congress well as we build a national digital library for the 21st century."

In accepting this position, Marcum said: "This is a transformational period for all libraries, including the Library of Congress, as we adapt to the influences of digital technology. I am honored that the Library has placed its trust in me to assume this leadership role, and I am thrilled with the opportunity to help the Library at what promises to be a defining historical moment."

In his announcement of Marcum's appointment, Stanley Chodorow, chairman of the CLIR board, said, "Dr. Marcum is a leader in the international library community. She has brought CLIR to the forefront in research and action on topics of greatest importance to the future of libraries and the management of information."

Chodorow noted that, during her tenure at CLIR, Marcum conducted surveys of campus information users, academic libraries' preservation programs, and economic models for sustaining cultural heritage institutions. She helped launch the Digital Library Federation and the Frye Leadership Institute, of which she is co-dean.

"Dr. Marcum has been a leader in developing innovative programs to improve preservation of and access to information resources worldwide," Chodorow said.

Billington acknowledged the many contributions of Beacher J.E. Wiggins, who has served as acting associate librarian for Library Services since June 19, 2002. "During the past year, Beacher has worked tirelessly to effect a smooth transition from Winston Tabb's departure," Billington said. "With his good sense and keen knowledge of the Library of Congress and the larger library community, he has been a steadfast advocate of the work and staff of Library Services and has served us all well. I am grateful to him for his generous support and cooperative spirit, and I look forward to his continuing as director for cataloging."

From 1989 to 1992, Marcum was dean of the School of Library and Information Science at The Catholic University of America, and she was vice-president of the Council on Library Resources from 1981 to 1989.

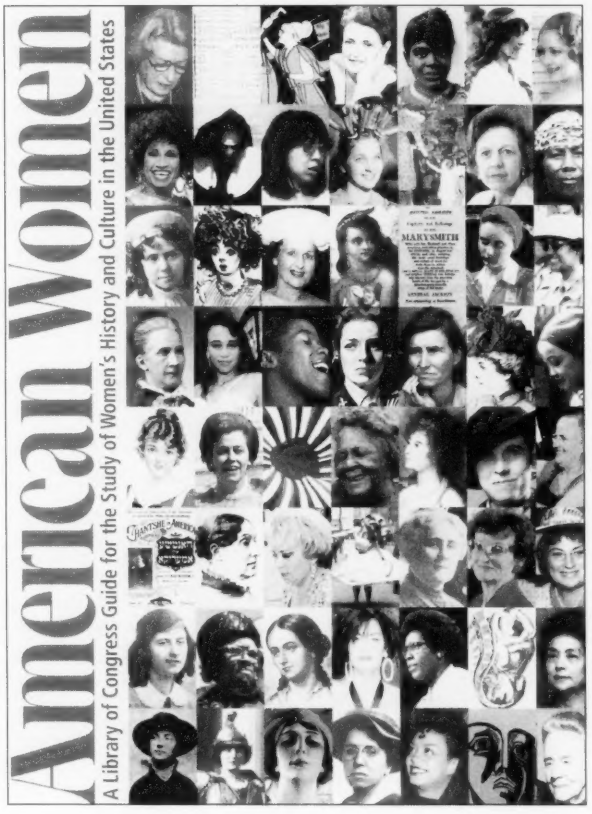
Marcum's publications include three books: "Development of Digital Libraries: An American Perspective" (Greenwood Press, 2001), of which she was editor and contributing author; "Good Books in a Country Home: The Public Library as Cultural Force in Hagerstown, Maryland, 1878-1920" (Greenwood Press, 1994); and "Online Acquisitions for Libraries," with Richard Boss, in Library Technology Reports (American Library Association, March/April 1981).

Among Marcum's many articles about information technology, preservation, access and other matters are "Technology's Payload" in EDUCAUSE Review; "Defining 'Common Good' in the Digital World" in Proceedings for the American Philosophical Society; and "Access: Does it Matter?" in iMP.

Marcum holds a bachelor's degree in English from the University of Illinois (1967); a master's degree in library science from the University of Kentucky (1970); and a doctorate in American studies from the University of Maryland (1991). ◆

'Resourceful Women'

Library's Holdings Highlighted During Symposium



By AUDREY FISCHER

The Library of Congress hosted a two-day symposium in June titled "Resourceful Women: Researching and Interpreting American Women's History," which was focused on women's private and public lives and the historical resources used to explore them,

The program featured the Library's multiformat holdings in American women's history and highlighted current research in the field by historians, museum curators, filmmakers, children's book authors and others involved in presenting this information to a variety of audiences.

"These resources exist in every conceivable format—books, letters, diaries, maps, newspapers, prints, photographs, periodicals, sheet music, sound recordings and moving images," said Diane Kresh, director for the Library's Public Service Collections. "With more than 9 million volumes in languages other than English, these materials concern not only women in the United States but in nearly every country in the world."

The symposium, which drew more than 300 people from three continents, capped a multiyear effort to identify and publicize the Library's holdings in American women's history. In December 2001, the Library, in cooperation with the University Press of New England, published a 456-page book titled "American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States." The symposium marked the formal debut of the Library's new "American Women" Web site (see page 204). Building on the guide, the Web site serves as a gateway to conducting research in the Library's online and traditional holdings in women's history. The latest addition to the Library's American Memory Web site comprising some 8 million digital items, "American Women" can be accessed at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/**.

"From the beginning, my colleagues and I sought to assemble a group of speakers who reflected the diversity of the Library's researchers and could explore the connections between different types of audiences, sources, media and research products," said Janice Ruth of the Library's Manuscript Division. "We were so pleased with how thoughtful, humorous and informative the speakers were in discussing their findings and in sharing their insights about researching American women's history at the Library of Congress as well as other institutions. We were also gratified by how receptive and engaged the audience was throughout."

Ruth, along with Sheridan Harvey (Humanities and Social Sciences Division), Barbara Natanson (Prints and Photographs Division) and Barbara Bair (Manuscript Division) organized the conference. Ruth, Harvey and Natanson also edited the resource guide along with Publishing Office editors Evelyn Sinclair and Sara Day.

The two-day symposium featured panels dealing with women and the law, biographical research, women's private lives, political and social reform, and labor.

Moderated by Georgetown University law professor Wendy Webster Williams, with presentations by Columbia University law professor Patricia J. Williams and University of Iowa history professor Linda K. Kerber, the Thursday evening (June 19) panel on women and the law featured brief remarks by Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg. (See related story on page 205.)

Susan Stamberg, former host of National Public Radio's "All Things Considered," welcomed the audience on Friday morning with personal remarks about her experiences as the first woman to anchor a nightly news program and the strides made by women in the field of journalism during the past 30 years.

"We are major players today," said Stamberg, "and I believe our presence makes a difference in the stories that are chosen and told. What matters is that we are at the table and have our arguments heard."

Fellow journalist A'Lelia Bundles, an Emmy Award-winning producer currently with ABC News in Washington, kicked off the biography panels on Thursday afternoon with a discussion of her research into the life of her great-

Yusef El-Amin

At left, Valerie Matsumoto and Kelly Schrum discussed their research about the culture of American and Asian-American teenage girls from the 1920s through the 1950s. On the right, Susan Ware chaired the opening panel on biographical writings and introduced speakers, from left, A'Lelia Bundles, Allida Black and Joanne Passet.

great-grandmother, Madam C. J. Walker, the first African-American millionaire.

Bundles was introduced by historian Susan Ware, who chaired two panels devoted to biographical research (see related story on page 202). Ware, who edits the "Notable American Women" series at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University, headed the committee of scholars who advised the Library on the publication "American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States." Ware wrote the introduction to the guide, and she is working on a biography of radio pioneer Mary Margaret McBride, whose papers and radio broadcasts are in the Library's collections.

Panelists discussed their biographical research on subjects ranging from the famous, such as first lady Eleanor Roosevelt and anthropologist Margaret Mead, to the less well-known, such as spiritualist and water-cure physician Juliet H. Severance.

As part of Friday's session on private life, panelists discussed their research into the lives of teenagers and girls in Japanese-American communities, the Hispanic Southwest, and in popular culture. Several acknowledged a debt to the Library of Congress and its staff for preserving and making available a veritable treasure trove of resources.

The last panel, "Women and Labor," chaired by historian Sharon Harley, featured New York documentary filmmaker Lisa Ades and historian Elizabeth Clark-Lewis. Both spoke about their efforts to record women's struggles in the work force. Ades, whose film credits include the critically acclaimed PBS series "New York," as well as "Coney Island," "The Donner Party," "The Way West," "Miss America," and "Beauty in a Jar," showed clips of her work and said the lives of women need to be more extensively captured in film. She said she frequently used materials from the Library's Prints and Photographs Division.

Clark-Lewis, professor and director of the Public History Program at Howard University, showed clips from "Freedom Bags," her award-winning PBS documentary about the lives of African-American women as domestic servants. Clark-Lewis stressed the importance of diaries and other precious primary sources that are still in family hands and need to be collected by institutions. The audience was also treated to film clips from the field work of Margaret Mead and fellow anthropologist and literary figure Zora Neale Hurston.

Playwright Lynn Schrichte performed segments from her one-woman show about the actress Minnie Maddern Fiske. Independent scholars Linda Peavy and Ursula Smith—known as "P.S., a Partnership"—demonstrated how they dramatize women's lives through a series of "tandem dialogues." The two were previously senior historical consultants for the PBS reality history miniseries, "Frontier House."

As part of the discussion about women and labor, Sheila Kirschbaum and Sheli Turocy, educators from the Tsongas Industrial History Center, dramatized the life of Annie, a 19th-century cotton mill worker who was injured on the job.

In the symposium's closing address, historian Nancy F. Cott discussed her indebtedness to the availability of historical resources. Cott is the Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History at Harvard University and director of the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America. Cott devoted much of her talk to reviewing the progress of the women's history field from its inception in the early 1970s to its expansion 30 years later.

"The bulk of the practice of the women's history field moves in waves over time," said Cott. "I think it has moved from a focus on economic issues to political issues to cultural issues as historians try to tell the truth of history from a newly revealing angle. More documents come to light, we hope, enabling more telling of truths. But even from the same documents, new approaches continue to surface, meaning that women's history and gender history continue to reflect contemporary thought about the past."

Yusef El-Amin

Diane Nester Kresh, director for public service collections, welcomed guests and speakers to "Resourceful Women" and announced a new Web site.

Funding for the symposium and the accompanying film series was made possible by grants from the Library of Congress Manuscript Division Benjamin Fund and the James H. Billington Endowment, which is funded by the generous support of Library of Congress Madison Council members Abraham and Julienne Krasnoff.

The symposium can be viewed on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/women/awprogram.html.** ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

'Papers, Records, These We Must Have'

Women's Resources Are Focus of Symposium

By AUDREY FISCHER and DONNA URSCHEL

Women have "always been central to the history of the U.S.," historian Susan Ware said during the Library symposium on "Resourceful Women."

"Women make a difference," said Ware, who is the editor of the "Notable American Women" series at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University. With that observation, the audience was given a glimpse into various methodologies used by biographers, historians, museum curators, filmmakers, educators and children's book authors who spoke about their research into women's public and private lives. Many cited the significance of the Library's collections to their research.

"The Library of Congress is a wonderful treasure trove," said A'Lelia Bundles, whose young adult and adult biographies of her great-great-grandmother Madam C.J. Walker have won numerous awards.

Bundles grew up hearing the "rags to riches" story of her great-great-grandmother—the first African-American millionaire—in a household filled with many of her ancestor's belongings. But it was her own historical research that yielded many of the pieces to the puzzle that was Walker's life. According to Bundles, the Booker T. Washington Papers and the NAACP records in the Library's Manuscript Division are particularly rich in correspondence between Walker and other notable African Americans. The Geography and Map Division's popular Sanborn fire insurance maps helped Bundles locate the plantation in Delta, La., where Walker was born during the Civil War. And the Library's newspaper collection provided Bundles with insight into the events that occurred in Boston on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918—a time and place in which she could locate Walker.

"In many ways it was a curse," joked Bundles, referring to the abundance of resources that prevented her from beginning the task of writing. "I really needed not to do more research."

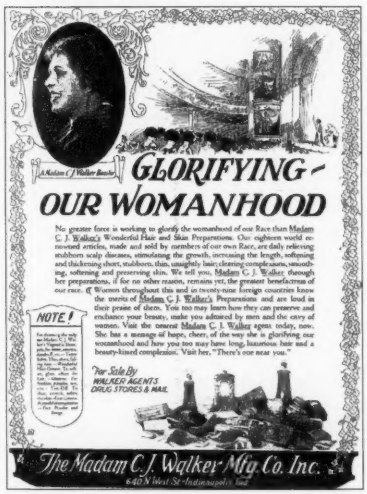
George Washington University history professor Allida Black also found herself "drowning in sources" in the process of writing several books about Eleanor Roosevelt.

"Eleanor Roosevelt wrote 27 books, 556 articles and 8,000 newspaper columns," noted Black, who serves as director and editor of the Eleanor Roosevelt Papers. "She also wrote 150 letters a day," added Black, who noted that she and her staff consulted 963 collections in 50 states.

Black's favorite photo of Roosevelt is located in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division collections. In the photo, the six-foot-tall Roosevelt is kneeling in order to be eye level with Mary McLeod Bethune, the African-American educator.

Black also located a unique audiotape in the Library's collection. "It may be the only time Eleanor Roosevelt displayed anger in public," observed Black. "She is pounding her fist on the table and shouting, 'Sit down,'" noted Black.

Despite the voluminous resources surrounding the famous first lady—many focused on her personal life—Black believes historians have just scratched the surface in documenting the accomplishments of "one of—if not the most—important women of the 20th century."



An advertisement for Madam Walker's products in an issue of The Messenger, 1926

Joanne Passet, assistant professor of history at Indiana University East, finds herself "drawn to lesser known people" and thus suffers from the problem of having no personal papers to cull. Passet is currently working on a study of the life and times of 19th-century spiritualist, political activist, and water-cure physician Juliet H. Severance.

"Most anarchists don't leave papers behind," joked Passet.

At left, Madam C.J. Walker, the first African-American millionaire; on the right, Eleanor Roosevelt discusses the United Nations with Democrats in Philadelphia, 1953.

At left, President Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, 1846 or 1847; on the right, playwright Zora Neale Hurston at the 1937 New York Times Book Fair

Nevertheless, by visiting the places where Severance lived in upstate New York, Iowa and Wisconsin, and conducting research in a number of institutions, Passet has managed to amass a wealth of material on her subject. She even located a photograph of Severance's first husband, John D. Stillman, in a book in the Library's collections.

Artifacts are also key sources for the study of women's history, according to Esther White, director of archaeology at Mount Vernon, George and Martha Washington's Virginia home.

"History is not just what's around us—it's also what's beneath the ground," said White.

According to White, by digging beneath the surface—both literally and figuratively—details emerge about slave life, the Washington family's daily life, evolution of the plantation, and various plantation activities such as farming and blacksmithing. One such detail is that the slaves most likely hunted and fished to supplement their meager daily rations.

Barbara Clark Smith, curator of social history at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, also relies on artifacts to study the past. "Artifacts act as a source of connection to our visitors," said Smith. "They are palpable pieces of the past."

According to Smith, artifacts do not always speak for themselves. A case in point is the museum's popular "First Ladies Gowns" exhibition. Over the years Smith has learned to "take them more seriously" as historical artifacts. "Like peeling back the layers of an onion," Smith looked beneath the mounds of purple velvet that comprise Mary Todd Lincoln's gown and discovered the life of its seamstress Elizabeth Keckley, a slave who bought her freedom and achieved her goal of sewing for the White House.

Like historians, filmmakers rely on photographs, personal papers, and diaries as well as moving images in telling the story of women's history.

Virginia Yans, a professor of history at Rutgers University, discussed the benefits of moving images as historical documentation. "There is a methodology you can use in film that print doesn't offer—and that is juxtaposition," said Yans, whose documentary film about anthropologist Margaret Mead appeared on PBS television. She showed clips from the film that juxtaposed Mead's field work in remote

Gregory Bateson

Anthropologist Margaret Mead reaches out to a Balinese child, ca. 1937

villages with the anthropologist's own home movies following the birth of her daughter. Yans served as an adviser to the Library of Congress for its recent exhibition "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture."

Kristy Andersen discussed the process of making a film about novelist, playwright and folklorist Zora Neale Hurston, beginning with the Library's Zora Neale Hurston finding aid.

With funds from humanities councils, Andersen researched Hurston in eight states. Her research was instrumental in assisting the Library of Congress in finding and identifying films that Hurston recorded in 1939 at the Church of the Living God in Beaufort, S.C. The films were part of a body of work that Hurston produced, under the auspices of the Federal Work Projects Administration, about folklore from the "Gulf States." Arlene Balkansky, a cataloger in the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, helped Andersen locate the audiotapes that accompanied the moving images.

"Biography is a large puzzle," said Andersen. "When you find a missing piece, it's very exciting."

Lisa Ades, an award-winning documentary filmmaker from New York, highlighted the importance of visual materials as primary sources. "The Library's Prints and Photographs collection is extensive," said Ades. "It was my first experience in the joy of discovering the perfect images with which to tell a story on film. When you uncover an exquisite unpublished photo of Walt Whitman—as I did here—or a photograph of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire as it was unfolding, there is no greater satisfaction," she said.

"Since 'Coney Island' [one of Ades' films], I've come here for every project I've worked on. No matter what the topic, we come here—often first," Ades said. "It's crucial what we find, and we spend a lot of time looking for those key visual materials."

Elizabeth Clark-Lewis, a professor of history at Howard University, talked about the sources that helped her make "Freedom Bags," a PBS documentary about African American women domestic workers. "One woman had an extensive diary from 1914 to the 1930s, and another women kept a log from the 1930s to the 1940s of assigned jobs and what she was doing."

"These are the kinds of resources that unfortunately are not being collected in the standard archives, manuscript collections, etc., but are available, readily available, in many women's homes," she said.

Valerie Matsumoto, professor of Asian American studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, also expressed concern about the abundance of resources in private possession. Her research of Japanese-American youth culture during the Jazz Age and Depression suggests that photographs and other memorabilia documenting the nearly 400 Japanese youth groups that existed during the 1930s to 1940s are in women's homes.

"What I thought was a molehill turned out to be a mountain," said

One in the American Girl series of books by symposium speaker Valerie Tripp

Matsumoto. She urged historians to mine this material before it is lost to posterity.

Teenage culture is also a subject of interest to Kelly Schrum, assistant director of the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University. Rather than focusing on the popular 1950s, Schrum has found voluminous material suggesting that teenage culture emerged decades earlier.

"Teenage girls displayed their own culture long before they were targeted as consumers," said Schrum, citing from her dissertation, "Some Wore Bobby Sox: The Emergence of Teenage Girls' Culture, 1920-1950," which she is revising for publication. "Without the resources that I found at the Library of Congress and other places, I could never have told this story," she said.

Children's book author Valerie Tripp uses a reverse approach to her work on the popular "American Girls" series. Rather than research the life of a particular girl in history, she thoroughly immerses herself in the history and culture of the period, and then places a 9- or 10- year-old girl at the heart of the story. She begins by weaving "a silky ribbon of connection" between the young reader and the protagonist by describing familiar activities such as school, chores, and family relationships.

"I want my character to be an active participant in the story while being historically accurate," said Tripp. "Her problems are girl-sized versions of historical conflicts." By her own admission, Tripp wants her stories to instruct as well as entertain. "Neither spinach nor potato chips, " joked Tripp. "Just some vitamins in the chocolate cake."

Making history accessible to children is Gail G. Petri's lifework. As both a classroom teacher and a school librarian, she has used historical resources to instruct and entertain for more than 30 years. In recent years Petri has harnessed the power of the Internet as a learning tool. In her current position as a curriculum consultant to the Learning Page, a Library of Congress Web site for educators, she is a self-described "cheerleader for education and publicist for what the Library has to offer children and educators."

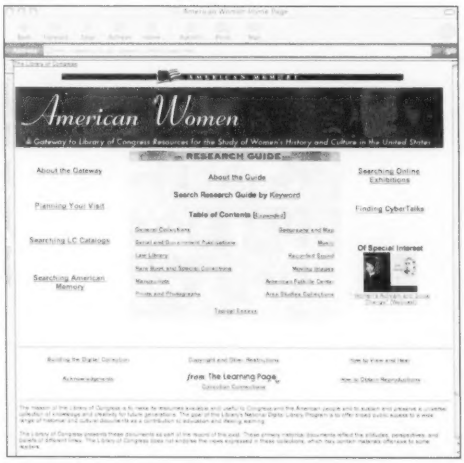
Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University history professor and director of the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, delivered the symposium's closing remarks. While describing the last 30 years of the women's history field, Cott, too, stressed the importance of relevant documents.

She quoted from a letter written by historian Mary Ritter Beard to Dorothy Porter, the renowned librarian at Howard University. Beard had said, "Papers, records, these we must have. Without documents, no history. Without history, no memory. Without memory, no greatness. Without greatness, no development among women." ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Donna Urschel is a freelance writer in the Washington area.

'American Women' Web Site Launched

By AUDREY FISCHER


American Women
A Gateway to Library of Congress Resources for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States
RESEARCH GUIDE
About the Gateway
About the Guide
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Planning Your Visit
Searching LC Catalogs
Searching American Memory
Searching Online Exhibitions
Finding CyberTalks
Of Special Interest
from The Learning Page

"American Women: A Gateway to Library of Congress Resources for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States" is the newest presentation on the Library's American Memory Web site at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/**.

Diane Kresh, director for the Library's Public Service Collections, announced the availability of the site at a June symposium titled "Resourceful Women: Researching and Interpreting American Women's History."

"The formal launch of the site today celebrates not only the completion of a major undertaking, but also the beginning of a new chapter in the Library's commitment to the field of American women's history," declared Kresh. "Building this Web site was a massive collaborative effort that involved dozens of Library staff members ... throughout the institution," she added.

The Web site development team was led by Barbara Natanson of the Prints and Photographs Division and Dominique Pickett of Information Technology Services. Staff in the Office of Strategic Initiatives and in Library Services provided guidance in making the site a presentation of American Memory.

Designed as the Library's first stop for researchers studying U.S. women's history, the new site contains an expanded and fully searchable version of the print publication "American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States," revised and reformatted for Web use. The guide was

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

A symposium guest checked out the new "American Women" Web site during a June 19 reception.

published in December 2001 by the Library in cooperation with the University Press of New England.

In restructuring the 456-page book and nearly 300 illustrations for online access, a team of Library subject and format specialists worked with Library Web design and programming experts to preserve the guide's original organization by custodial division while simultaneously enhancing the reader's ability to move across the Library's multiformat and interdisciplinary holdings.

The site's gateway functions include links to existing and newly created Web documents that offer practical advice on preparing to do research at the Library; tips on how to search the Library's catalogs and finding aids specifically for women's history resources; an overview of American Memory and how to find materials relating to women in its digital collections; and instructions for locating women's history sources in the Library's online exhibitions and Web broadcasts.

In addition to linking to hundreds of digitized items throughout the Library's collections, the initial release of the "American Women" gateway site includes a new interdivisional sampling of the Library's women's history resources. This selection of 36 items includes 14 books, pamphlets and periodicals; 13 pieces of sheet music; two atlases; six manuscripts; and one sound recording.

The digital images highlighted on the site range from documents from the collections of well-known women such as Civil War nurse Clara Barton and birth control advocate Margaret Sanger to more obscure materials like Mary Ringo's diary of her 1864 trip across the Great Plains.

Foreign-language items are also included, such as a 1913 Yiddish operetta titled "Chantshe in Amerika" and an Italian-language newspaper account of the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Fire.

"The 'American Women' site will continue to evolve and grow," said Kresh, "as new subject approaches to women are explored, additional items and collections on women are identified and digitized, and new programs on women's themes are videotaped for public broadcasting over the Internet." ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Women and the Law

Panel Examines Women's Use of Law to Change Lives

BY DONNA URSCHEL

The "Resourceful Women" symposium's keynote speakers, in a June 19 session called "Women and the Law," celebrated women lawyers and judges, litigation that improved the lives of women, and the Library's efforts to illuminate these advancements in women's history with the publication of its new guide, "American Women."

The speakers included U. S. Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, University of Iowa history professor Linda K. Kerber and Columbia Law School professor Patricia J. Williams.

"We are here to celebrate 'American Women,' the Library of Congress guide to question-asking—a Harry Potter magical flashlight that enables us to see landscapes that have been concealed," said Kerber.

"It's not so long ago that libraries denied that they had women's papers or didn't know they had them, deftly

All photos by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Meeting before the symposium keynote session on June 19 were, from left, Librarian James Billington, Marjorie Billington, Supreme Court Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Sandra Day O'Connor, and John O'Connor.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor

Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg

hidden in family collections or archives of other organizations. So making it easier for these papers to deliver up their secrets is to participate in some of the most intellectually challenging work of citizenship—interpreting our past and understanding our present," she said.

In his welcoming remarks, Librarian James H. Billington said the Library is honored to be the repository of the professional and personal papers of O'Connor and Ginsburg. "Through their scholarship and generosity, our esteemed panelists this evening have contributed to the growth of the Library's legal collections," he said.

"As women's legal rights evolved, so have the Library's collections," said Billington. "Today the Law Library of Congress contains the largest body of U.S. federal and state law. Among its holdings are numerous treatises, statutes, digests of court decisions, law journals, and other current and historical information relating to women. The Library's general collections, rare books, and manuscript collections also contain excellent sources and material on the country's legal affairs, including the laws and court cases that have shaped women's status, rights, and freedoms over the course of more than three centuries."

Wendy Webster Williams, Georgetown University Law Center professor, served as session moderator and introduced O'Connor and Ginsburg. "Our justices, who were born within three years of each other in the 1930s, come from very different backgrounds and have traveled distinctly different pathways to the high court of our country."

O'Connor grew up in Arizona, near the border of New Mexico, on the Lazy B Ranch, riding horses. She attended Stanford University for both undergraduate work and law school. Ginsburg grew up in Brooklyn, riding subways, cabs and elevators. She attended Cornell University, started her law studies at Harvard, but finished them at Columbia.

Despite their differences, Williams said the justices shared a striking similarity. "Both graduated near the very top of law school classes and both had difficulty getting first jobs, even as they watched men with less impressive academic attainments get hired."

O'Connor spoke first but briefly, because she had to return to work. "In my own lifetime, I've witnessed a sea change in public attitudes about women," she said, and delineated the progress of women over the last 50 years.

"These changes have presented women with an unprecedented array of new blessings and burdens. On one hand, we have shed stereotypes that once branded us. On the other hand, women still must find the balance between our roles in the workplace and our biological realities of pregnancy and the practical requirements of raising families.

"All these experiences offer opportunities for our own further reflection about these issues as a nation. Accounts of experiences of American women will prove useful. That's where the Library of Congress comes in, and this wonderful project of documentation," she said.

Ginsburg, herself a historian of women in law, chose to tell the story of one woman, Burnita Shelton Matthews, the first woman to serve on the U.S. Federal District Court, who also had an interesting role in the construction of the Supreme Court building.

According to Ginsburg, Matthews, born in 1894 in Mississippi, wanted to study law, but found that no law school in the state accepted women. She moved to Washington, D.C., to work by day at the Veterans Administration and study law by night at the precursor to George Washington University. On weekends, she picketed the White House with the banner "Votes for Women."

When she finished law school, no law office in Washington would hire a woman. Not even the Veterans Administration, where she had worked so diligently, would give her a job as an attorney. So, she started her own practice. "She wasted no time on anger, resentment and self-pity," said Ginsburg.

Matthews represented the National Woman's Party, whose building in the 1920s was to be condemned to make room for the new U.S. Supreme Court Building. The government argued that

the building was worthless and offered the Woman's Party a meager amount for condemnation.

"But exhaustive preparation carried the day," said Ginsburg. Matthews proved the 1815 building was historically important and won $400,000, the largest condemnation award the United States had yet paid.

Eventually Matthews was appointed to the federal bench by the Truman administration. She presided over major trials, including the prosecution of Teamsters Union leader Jimmy Hoffa.

"In 1980 I met and conversed with this truly great lady. She was growing hard of hearing, her eyesight was failing, but her spirit remained indomitable," said Ginsburg.

Next to speak was Kerber, who paid tribute to libraries and explored the changing gender connotations of citizenship. "Historians [make it] look like we come cheap, that we only need a laptop. We're not like physicists, who need expensive laboratories. But if we are to do our work, someone has to save the documents, someone has to commit the money to build, heat, and air-condition the libraries and archives."

She also thanked the Library for its new guide, "American Women": "I'm very grateful, on behalf of the community of historians, to the community of librarians and archivists who have made this possible."

Kerber devoted a large portion of her remarks to litigation that benefitted women. She described how women, a generation ago, realized they were governed by different rules and laws, a practice that deeply offended their sense of fairness. She cited in particular Reed vs. Reed, the landmark case of 1971, in which the U.S. Supreme Court declared unconstitutional an Idaho law that favored the appointment of a man over a woman to act as administrator of an estate. It marked the first time the court used the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to protect a woman's right to equal treatment under the law. The ACLU attorney at the time who argued the case before the court was Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

"We have made great progress; we have much to do," Kerber said. "The larger message of feminism is that the work of justice is carried on by every one of us, in the moral choices we make as we go about our daily lives. Out of our lived experiences, we will shape the next question that we will put before Justices O'Connor and Ginsburg and their successors."

Patricia Williams, the final speaker of the evening, focused on the changing landscape of affirmative action, sexual harassment, and the interplay of race, gender and class in policy issues such as welfare and education. She praised the great legal and professional strides of women but warned of side effects.

"I think the very success of a generation of women and women of color has resulted in a new coding of stereotypes," she said. As women take on more positions of power, they are criticized for being too manly, which is a new form of harassment, she said. Another concern, she noted, is that many of her students at Columbia Law School come to her, "anxious as never before about how they should look, what they should wear."

Williams also spoke movingly of the 1991 murder of feminist legal scholar Mary Jo Frug, citing a misogynist parody of one of Frug's last published writings as an example of the harassment and stress that women continue to experience. She explained, "Their stress has become privatized, because they feel women risk legitimacy in talking about these stresses. Feminism has come to mean 'just deal with it' and has been co-opted by some sort of masculine model of strong silent types who never cry." Williams suggested that historians document these kinds of secret stresses and the professional maladies cropping up among women.

Linda Kerber of the University of Iowa

Columbia Law School professor Patricia Williams

Williams concluded her remarks by urging libraries to collect the ethnic press, such as the black media in which vibrant political conversations occur, and to archive e-mail, which captures a kind of collective consciousness and intimacy lacking in other documents, even in the personal correspondence of earlier decades. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer in the Washington area.

On the Move

Maps of U.S. Rehoused in Year-long Project

By HELEN DALRYMPLE

The Library's Geography and Map Division (G&M) has custody of the largest map and atlas collection in the world—some 4.8 million maps, 65,0000 atlases, 500 globes and other cartographic materials—which is housed two floors underground in the James Madison Building on Capitol Hill. The 8,300 map cases, 45 deep in some areas and often four- or five-drawer cases high, stretch a whole city block, or the equivalent of two football fields.

A large percentage of the division's Titled Collection, comprising uncataloged single-sheet maps, are housed in these map cases in highly acidic folders which may damage the maps over time. The maps date from the 1600s to 1969, when the division began to catalog individual maps and create online records for them

"This unique, valuable and historical collection is the most heavily used of all G&M collections," says Mike Buscher, leader of the Collections Management Team.

In the mid-1990s, the former chief of G&M, Ralph Ehrenberg, proposed a project to rehouse and create online records for the 1.8 million maps in the Titled Collection. He estimated that it would take two, two-person teams 20 years to rehouse, relabel, conserve and create online records for the whole collection.

More recently, the Library's Preservation Division initiated conservation "swat teams" to work with specific collections around the Library that needed preventative maintenance.

"The Geography and Map Division had the perfect project," said Buscher. "We had important materials at risk and in need of preventive conservation or rehousing. We had the space and facilities which would allow contract staff to work directly with the materials." The division submitted the proposed project, and it was accepted and funded as part of the Preventive Conservation Management Decision Package (MDEP) for fiscal year 2003.

Initially, according to Buscher, the project was to work on pre-1900 materials relating to the United States, but a survey of the collection confirmed that most of the maps acquired before the mid-1960s were housed in highly acidic folders and, in many cases, needed conservation treatment. Thus, the rehousing project that began in January of this year is approaching the collection on a state-by-state basis, starting with the earliest materials and working up to 1970, when the division began housing all incoming maps in acid-free folders. Buscher estimated that the project would involve approximately 400,000 items.

The Library hired History Associates Incorporated (HAI), based in Rockville, Md., to carry out the rehousing project. Their team of trained professional archivists (one team leader with three staff on site) has been working on the maps in the Geography and Map Division since Jan. 6.

Anita Weber, project manager for HAI, explained how the team approaches its work: "Each member of the team works with a specific state. Working drawer-by-drawer, they verify the information on the old folder, such as the name of the state; the city, county or administrative unit; the year; the scale; the author; the publisher; whether it is in color; other annotations; whether it has been used in an exhibition or cited in a bibliography; and whether there is text or illustrations on the verso of the map. And then they transfer all of this information to a new, acid-free folder."

Ken Holmsley, History Associates Incorporated (HAI), trims buffer paper to be placed in a map folder.

Anita Weber, project manager with HAI, reviews items that have been examined and rehoused in new folders.

If the map is folded, the team members unfold it, slip it in a mylar sleeve for further protection (but leave it unsealed) and then return it to the new, acid-free folder. If any of the maps need additional conservation attention, team members note this on a record sheet for each drawer, so that G&M staff members who use the maps have accurate information on the condition of each of the maps. The final step is to create an online record for each of the maps.

"The key to the project," said Russell Knodle, G&M technical information specialist who is the immediate supervisor of the project, "is to preserve and protect the maps; to get them

unfolded, protect them with mylar and acid-free paper."

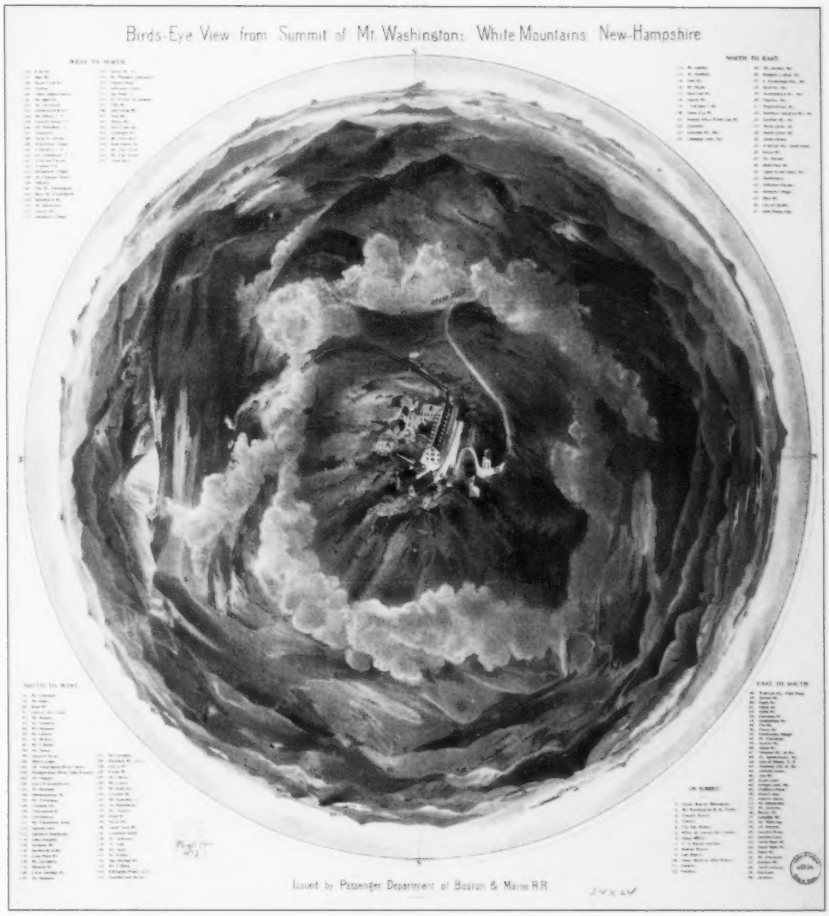
Weber said that the project was a lot more physically demanding than they had anticipated, but that they are finding "some pretty amazing maps." She mentioned as an example a late 19th-century New Hampshire map which gives a 360-degree view from the top of a mountain.

Weber emphasized that HAI, a company with a background of historical and litigation research, checks and rechecks its work and emphasizes "100 percent quality control." In addition, Knodle works with HAI on a daily basis to act as a "second set of eyes," and Warner Haun of the Conservation Division does random checks of each contractor's work.

"It's been months since he's found anything wrong" said Weber with a chuckle.

Each of the contractors completes about 65 maps a day, with the team clearing some 1,000 maps a week. So far HAI has completed work on nine states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Florida, New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina; and they are now working on Louisiana, South Carolina, Connecticut and New Jersey. This amounts to a total of more than 45,000 maps and 39,000 folders, many of them with multiple copies of maps or multiple sheets of a single map.

Buscher is clearly delighted with the progress that HAI is making in rehousing the division's heavily used U.S. maps. "We've wanted to do this for decades, but this is the first time that we've had the people and the funding to do it." ◆


Birds-Eye View from Summit of Mt. Washington: White Mountains, New-Hampshire
Issued by Passenger Department of Boston & Maine R.R.

A 19th-century birds-eye view map from the summit of Mt. Washington, N.H., was one of the more spectacular items that the rehousing team came across as they made their way through the map collection.

At left, Geography and Map Division technical information specialist Russell Knodle verifies the inventory for one of the map case drawers. On the right, Ryan Semmes, HAI, prepares one of the maps for conservation treatment.

The Stars and Stripes

'The Next Best Thing To Receiving a Letter from Home'

By RAY MURRAY and GEORGIA HIGLEY

The Serial and Government Publications Division's first digital project is the World War I newspaper, The Stars and Stripes. The 71 issues that comprise the complete run of the newspaper were digitized and made searchable using techniques only recently developed at the Library of Congress. The newspaper's journalistic excellence and its importance as the first American military newspaper intended for troops deployed abroad make it a significant addition to the American Memory digital collection.

The Stars and Stripes is Born

On Friday, Feb. 8, 1918, The Stars and Stripes reported for active duty with a thousand- copy print run; it was a weekly that would span 17 months and ultimately reach over half a million subscribers by the end of the war.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), summed up the newspaper's mission in his greeting to the troops that appeared on the front page of the first issue: "The paper, written by the men in the service, should speak the thoughts of the new American Army and the American people from whom the Army has been drawn. It is your paper. Good luck to it."

The newspaper was intended to strengthen morale and unify the AEF troops who were dispersed along the allied front (by the end of the war more than 4 million Americans would serve in the AEF). Published exclusively in France using the plant of the London Daily Mail's continental edition, with paper supplied by *La Societé Anonyme des Papeteries Darblay*, it used a layout typical of the American newspaper of the day—plentiful illustrations, wide columns and broad headlines—and included content familiar to the doughboys, with headline news, sports, political cartoons and letters to the editor.

The Stars and Stripes was welcomed by the American soldier because of its similarity to a hometown newspaper as well as its coverage of fellow soldiers and the latest news from the front. The doughboys admired its independent editorial spirit and lively, slightly irreverent tone.

"It is the snappiest and most vigorous paper I have seen, and reflects the spirit of the A.E.F. at the front, in training, and en route," wrote Private Meyer Agen in a letter to the editor.

"Your paper has the real American jump!" commented Charles H. Grasty.

Despite the inevitable censorship of wartime, The Stars and Stripes was an independent newspaper due to its origins as a morale booster and because of the support it received from the highest levels of the AEF. The staff of the paper considered themselves answerable only to the troops for whom they were writing.

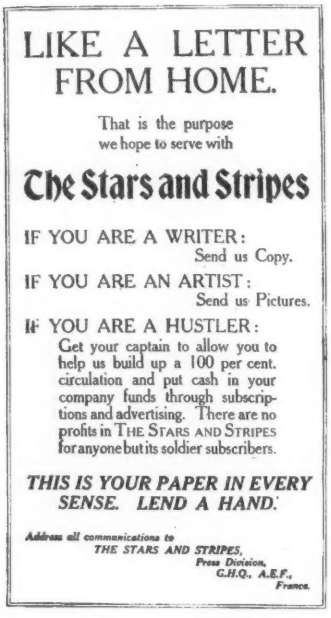
Primarily the work of enlisted personnel, the newspaper was staffed by experienced journalists, editors and cartoonists. All of the staff members spent time at the front, however, in order to better serve their primary audience, the enlisted man. As their self-reported history, published in the newspaper's final issue dated June 13, 1919, noted: "They knew what the enlisted man of the A.E.F. wanted and that, by the shade of George Washington's spurs, they were going to give it to him. Give it to him they did then, going out amongst him as often as they could to find out at first hand what he wanted, what got his goat in the Army, and what didn't."

Cartoonists Abian A. "Wally" Wallgren and Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge got their inspiration from numerous trips to the front. Alexander Woollcott, New York Times drama critic from 1914-1922, was one of the paper's chief war correspondents and often reported directly from the battlefield. Many staff members went on to prominent careers (managing editor Harold Ross co-founded The New Yorker) following the war, leading one writer later to reflect that the newspaper was a "hotbed of future fame."

The Stars and Stripes also received material from the doughboys themselves. In addition to the customary letters to the editor, poetry and essays

The Owner of The Stars and Stripes

"The Owner of the Stars and Stripes," illustration by Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge in the Feb. 7, 1919 issue



LIKE A LETTER FROM HOME.

That is the purpose we hope to serve with

The Stars and Stripes

IF YOU ARE A WRITER:
Send us Copy.

IF YOU ARE AN ARTIST:
Send us Pictures.

IF YOU ARE A HUSTLER:
Get your captain to allow you to help us build up a 100 per cent. circulation and put cash in your company funds through subscriptions and advertising. There are no profits in THE STARS AND STRIPES for anyone but its soldier subscribers.

THIS IS YOUR PAPER IN EVERY SENSE. LEND A HAND.

Address all communications to
THE STARS AND STRIPES,
Press Division,
G.H.Q., A.E.F.,
France.

An advertisement from the first issue of The Stars and Strips, Feb. 8, 1918; opposite right, the front page of that first issue

The Official Newspaper of the A. E. F.

The Stars and Stripes

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

VOL. I—NO. 1. FRANCE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918. PRICE: 50 CENTIMES.

MEN ON LEAVE NOT TO BE LED ROUND BY HAND

Impression That They Will Be Chaperoned Wholly Erroneous.

SAVOY FOR FIRST GROUP

Zone System to Be Instituted and Rotated to Give All Possible Variety.

"PINK TICKETS" FOR PARIS.

Special Trains to Convey Soldiers to Destinations—Rules Are Explicit.

As a great deal of misapprehension regarding leaves, the conditions under which they are to be granted, etc., has existed in the A.E.F. for some time past, the complete and authoritative rulings on the subject are given below.

A.E.F. men whose leaves fall due on or about February 15 will be allowed to visit the department of Savoy, in the south-east of France, during their week of leisure. That department constitutes their "leave zone" for the present. When their next leaves come around four months hence it is planned to give them a different leave zone, and to rotate such zones in future, in order to give all an equal chance to see as much of France as possible.

While the Y.M.C.A. has worked hard and perfected arrangements for soldiers' accommodations and provided amusements at Aix-les-Baines, one of the famous watering-places in Savoy, no man is bound in any way to avail himself of these accommodations and amusements if he does not so desire. In other words, there are no strings attached to a man's leave time, provided he does not violate the obvious rules of military department. The widespread idea that there will be official or semi-official chaperonage of men on leave by the Y.M.C.A. or other organizations is, therefore, incorrect.

Leaves Every Four Months.

The general order from Headquarters, A. E. F., on the subject of leaves is both complete and explicit. Leaves will be available for soldiers only after four months' service in France, and will be granted to officers and men in good standing. The plan is to give every soldier one leave of seven days every four months, excluding the time taken in traveling to and from the place in France where he may spend his holiday. As far as practicable, special trains will be run for men on leave.

A man may not save up his seven days leave with the idea of taking one of longer duration at a later date. He must take his leaves as they come. Regular leave will not be granted within one month after return from sick or convalescent leave.

In principle, leaves will be granted by roster, based on length of time since last leave or furlough; length of service in France; length of service as a whole lot. Officers authorized to grant leaves are required to make the necessary adjustments of leave rosters so as to avoid absence of too many non-coms, or specially qualified soldiers at any time.

Not more than ten per cent. of the soldiers of any command are to be allowed away at the same time, nor, it is stipulated, is any organization to be crippled for lack of officers.

Leave areas, as stated above, will be allotted to divisions, corps, or other units or territorial commands, and rotated as far as practicable. Allotments covering Paris, however, will be made separately from all other areas, so as to limit the number of American soldiers visiting Paris on leave. For this reason the leave tickets will be of different color, those combining a man to his unit's regular leave area being white, and those permitting a visit to Paris being pink, dividing the American permissionaires into white ticket men and pink ticket men.

Exceptional Cases.

In case a man has relatives in France, it is provided that he may, for that reason or some other cause, request to be granted leave for another area than that allotted to his unit with the stipulation that the number of men authorized to visit Paris shall not be increased in that way. For the present, officers will not be restricted as to points to be visited on leave, other than Paris. Any leaves which may be granted by Headquarters to go to allied or neutral countries will be counted as beginning on leaving France and terminating on arrival back in France. The French Zone of the Armies, and the departments of Doubs, Jura, Ain, Haute-Savoie, Basses-Alpes, Hautes-Alpes, Var, Alpes-Maritimes and Bouches-du-Rhône, Corse, Basses-Pyrénées touching on the Spanish frontier, may not, however, be visited without the concurrence of the Chief French Military Mission.

Leave papers will specify the date of departure and the number of days' leave authorized. The leave will begin to run at 12.01 a. m. (night) following the man's arrival at the destination authorized in his leave papers, and will end at midnight after the passing of the number of days' leave granted him. After that, the next leave train must be taken by that man back to his unit. Or if he is not near a railroad line over which leave trains pass, he must take the quickest available transportation back to connect, with a leave train. Each man on leave will carry his ticket as well as the identity card prescribed in O. G. 65, A. E. F.; and he will be required to wear his identification tag.

Travel Regulations.

Before going on leave, a man must register his address, in his own handwriting. He must satisfy his company or detachment commander that he is neat and tidy in appearance. He must prove to that officer's satisfaction that he has the required leave ticket, and so forth, and sufficient funds for the trip

Continued on Page 2

OFF FOR THE TRENCHES.

When a certain regiment of American doughboys departed from its billets in a little town back of the front and marched away to our trenches in Lorraine, this poem was found tacked up on a billet door:—

By the rifle on my back,
By my old and well-worn pack,
By the bayonets we sharpened
In the billets down below,
When we're holding to a sector,
By the howling, jumping hector,
Colonel, we'll be Gott-Strafed if the Blank-teenth let it go.
And the Boches big and small,
Runty ones and Boches tall,
Won't keep your boys a-squatting in the ditches very long;
For we'll soon be busting through, sir,
God help Fritzie when we do, sir—
Let's get going, Colonel Blank, because we're feeling mighty strong.

TOOTH YANKING CAR IS TOURING FRANCE

Red Cross Dentist's Office

Lacks Nothing but the Lady Assistant

The latest American atrocity—a dentist's office on wheels!

Gwan, you say? Gwan, yourself! We've seen it—most of the chauffeurs have seen it; the Colonel and everybody else who gets about at all has seen it. That's what it is—a complete dentist's office—chair, wall-bunsen and all, with mont-axes, bung-starters, pinwheels, splitters, gags, chloroform, ether, nux gas, laughing gas, chloroform, ether, eau de vee, gold, platinum and cement to match. Everything's there but the lady assistant, and even she may be added in time.

If you wanted to be funny about the thing, you might call this motorized dentist's parlor the crowning achievement of the Red Cross, or, strange to say, it is the Red Cross, commonly supposed to be on the job of alleviating human misery, that has set the movable torture chamber on the road, to play one-tooth stands all over the country side. But no one wants to be funny about a dentist's office that, instead of tying its victim to the mast—goes out on the road and chases you. It's too darn serious a matter; you might almost say that it flies in the face of all the conventions, Hague and otherwise.

It looks part like an ambulance, but it isn't. An ambulance you somehow see where so that you can get some rest—a traveling tooth-yankery doesn't give you a chance to rest. It's the Ormond Traveling Ambulance No. 1"—the No. 1 part cheerfully promising, no doubt, that this isn't the end of them by any means, but that there may be more to follow.

Useful As a Tank?

Somebody had a nerve to invent it, all right, as if we didn't have troubles enough as it is, dodging the implements of destruction, and ducking shells, and clumping on gas masks, and all the rest. It is designed, according to one who professes to know about it, to lift the dentist and his chair and gas tank over it; so we one and all move that it, instead of the tanks, be sent "over the top" and fight the Boches. The minute they see a fully-lighted, white-painted car, with the dentist, arrayed with all the implements of malt treatment, standing ready for action by his electric chair, those Boches will just turn around and run, and run, and run, and won't stop running till they get smack up against their own old barbed wire on the Eastern front. The crowned heads of Europe tremble before the advance of the crowned teeth of America, as you might say, if you were inclined to joke about it; which we aren't.

For French Patients First

One of the Red Cross people, who was standing by ready for the command "Clear guns for action!" told THE STARS AND STRIPES that the dentist's patelle pain producer wasn't to be used on much French stuff. They prefer discomfort as to fix up the cavities and what-not of the civil population of France. They are encouraging that way, while we don't hear our allies say ill will, we think they ought to leave the honor of trying out the system first. "Apres vous, mon chere Gaston," as the saying goes.

After all the French people in need of dental treatment have been treated, however, the Red Cross person went on to say that it might be brief but not the Americans—yanks for the Yanks, as you might say, if you were inclined to be funny about it, as you ought not to be; but we prefer to think that the war will be over by that time. Anyhow, who ever heard of an American who would own up to having anything the matter with his teeth.

Be that as it may, when you see the cussed thing on the road, jump into the ditch and lie low. It's real, and it means business.

ANZAC MAKES SAFE GUESS.

A company commander received an order from battalion headquarters to send in a return giving the number of dead Huns in the front of his sector of trench. He sent in the number as 2,001.

It. Q. rang up, and asked him how he arrived at this unusual figure.

"Well," he replied, "I'm certain about the one, because I counted him myself. He's hanging on the wire just in front of me. I estimated the 2000, I worked it out all by myself in my own head that it was healthier to estimate you than to walk about in No Man's Land and count 'em!"—Aussie, the Australian Soldiers' Magazine.

A MESSAGE FROM OUR CHIEF

IN this initial number of THE STARS AND STRIPES, published by the men of the Overseas Command, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces extends his greetings through the editing staff to the readers from the first line trenches to the base ports.

These readers are mainly the men who have been honored by being the first contingent of Americans to fight on European soil for the honor of their country. It is an honor and privilege which makes them fortunate above the millions of their fellow citizens at home. Commensurate with their privilege in being here, is the duty which is laid before them, and this duty will be performed by them as by Americans of the past, eager, determined, and unyielding to the last.

The paper, written by the men in the service, should speak the thoughts of the new American Army and the American people from whom the Army has been drawn. It is your paper. Good luck to it.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F.

HUNS STARVE AND RIDICULE U.S. CAPTIVES

A.E.F. Soldiers Compelled to Clean Latrines of Crown Prince.

GIVEN UNEATABLE BREAD.

Photographed Sandwiched Between Negroes Wearing Tall Hats.

EMBASSY HEARS THE FACTS.

Repatriate Smuggles Addresses of Prisoners' Relatives Into France.

Ridicule, degrading labor, insufficient food and inhumane treatment generally are the lot of American soldiers taken prisoner by the Huns. This is the experience of three Americans captured last Autumn by the German Army at the Canal de la Marne au Rhin, in the forest of Parcy, near Luneville. The deposition of M. L. Rollett, a repatriated Frenchman who was quartered in the same town with the American prisoners, made before First Secretary Arthur Hugh Frazier of the United States Embassy in Paris, throws ample light on the methods of the Boche dealing with his captives.

"How were the Americans treated?" M. Rollet was asked.

"They were obliged to clean the streets, and the latrines of the Crown Prince [The heir to the German throne had his headquarters at that time in Charleville, the captured French town to which the Americans were taken.] This was done in order to make them appear ridiculous. They were photographed standing between six negroes from Martinique; and when the photograph was taken the negroes were order to wear tall hats."

"Did the Americans have sufficient food?" Secretary Frazier inquired.

"No," replied M. Rollett. "Their food was insufficient. They received a loaf of bread every five days, which was so hard as leather and almost uneatable. Occasionally they received a few dried vegetables."

Fed by French People.

"Could they subsist on this food?"

"No, but the inhabitants of Charleville formed a little committee to supply the prisoners with food and with linen. The food had to be given to them clandestinely."

M. Rollett, who left Charleville on December 19, 1917, to come into France by way of Switzerland, visited the Embassy to forward to the relatives of the three American prisoners messages saying that they were still alive. The addressee they gave him were: Mrs. James Hollingall, 177 Fifth street, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. R. L. Doucal, 822 East First street, Maryville, Miss.; and Mrs. O. M. Haines, Wood Ward, Oklahoma. On the day the Americans were captured, he added, the American consul-genie (published later on by the Germans) had reported five men killed and seven wounded.

"How did you bring these addresses away without being discovered?" the Embassy Secretary asked M. Rollet.

"They were written," he replied, "on a piece of linen which a young girl who speaks English had sewed under the lining of a cloak belonging to one of my daughters."

"Black Misery" in Germany.

In conclusion, M. Rollet was asked if, from his journey from Charleville through Germany to Switzerland, he could form any idea as to conditions in Germany.

"No," he answered, "because we traveled through Alsace-Lorraine at night; but the German soldiers talked very freely about conditions in Germany, and they said that life in all parts of the Empire is black misery. They all long for peace; and the soldiers are in dread of the British and French heavy artillery."

M. Rollett's deposition was subscribed and sworn to before Secretary Frazier on January 9, 1918, and a copy of it is in the archives of the American Embassy.

MARINES ADVISE SWIGGING.

For Hikers They Say, It Is Better Than Sipping.

Quantico, Va.—The drinking of water at frequent intervals while on long hikes is not recommended by U. S. Marines, stationed here.

While the average man should consume, according to medical authorities, from two to three quarts a day, troops on the march should drink this amount at regular periods and not sip a mouthful at a time, say the Marine officers.

In Haiti, the Philippines and other countries where the Marines have been compelled to hike long and hard, men who constantly sipped at their canteens were the first to become exhausted. On the contrary, the men who drank their fill every two or three hours, and not between times, proved to be the best hikers.

FREE SEEDS FOR SOLDIER FARMERS

Congress Votes Us Packets but Overlooks Hoes and Spades

PRIZES FOR BIG PUMPKINS

A.E.F. Garden Enthusiasts Speculate Upon Probability of Flower Pots in Tin Derbies.

Sergeant Carey, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
Tomato beds, and Kivery spuds,
And string beans all in a row?

That's the song some of us will be singing when the ground gets a little softer—oh yes, it will be much muddied before long—and the grass, what there is left of it, gets a little greener, and the dickey-birds begin to sing sweet "Oui, oui," in the tree-tops.

For be it known that by and with the consent of the Congress of the United States, that sundry and sundry other highly creditable body which votes the money to buy us our grub has, out of the kindness of its large and collective heart, extended its privileges of free seed distribution to the United States Quartermaster Corps. So, if you haven't received your little package of bean seed, pea seed, asine seed, tomato seed, lettuce seed, pansy seed, begonia seed, and what not, trot right up to the supply sergeant's diggings and ask him when it's coming in.

Oui, Oui—Spuds and Beans!

No kidding; you know yourself you're grumbling now because all you get in the line of vegetables is spuds, and beans, and tomatoes and beans, and spuds, and spuds, and beans, and beans, and spuds and beans, and beans, and beans, and beans, and beans, and beans and—what was that other vegetable you gave us last night, Mess-Sergeant?—oh, yes, beets; all of them canned, with now and then, on Christmas, St. Patrick's Day, Yom Kippur and Hallowe'en, a few grains of canned corn. If you want fresh vegetables, therefore, it's up to you to grow them. Unfortunate people who live in big cities are able to grow them in cute little window boxes, and thus cut down the high cost of living. Why shouldn't you, with a steel helmet for a flower pot, be able to do the same?

Go to the French thou sluggard

Continued on Page 2

ARMY MEN BUILD AN OVER-SEAS PITTSBURGH

Mammoth Warehouses and the World's Largest Cold Storage Plant Spring Up in Three Months.

FORESTERS AND ENGINEERS DOING THE WORK.

"Winter of Our Discontent" Sees Big Job of Preparation Speeded "Somewhere" in France.

You, Mr. Infantryman, out there for heaven knows how many hours a day jabbing at a straw-filled burlap bag and pretending it's old Kat-Face, the Crown Prince—how doing that ever since you came over, haven't you?

You, Mr. Artilleryman, loading, unloading, standing clear, and all the rest of it until your back aches and your eardrums outlaugh cave in—

You, Mr. Engineer, going out every day and lugging about a ton of assorted hardware and cutlery around in a creaky lot—

You, Mr. Marine, land-logged, landsick, trying out your web feet in wading through the muddy depths of Europe instead of wading ashore through the roaring surf—yip! hi-ho, and a bottle grape juice!—

You, all of you, own up now! Doesn't seem as though you weren't getting anywhere set times, now does it? Doesn't seem as though you had many any particular progress, eh, what? Doesn't seem as though the beef any tenderer, the supplies come up any quicker, the O.M.'s clothing get issued any quicker? As far as you can see, things have been pretty much at a standstill, on account of the weather and what not, for some time, haven't they?

With Speed and Drive.

But that, Mr. Infantryman, Cannoneer, Machine-Gunner or whoever and whatever you are, is where you are far, far dead wrong. The old U. S. is making all sorts of progress here in France—progress towards your comfort and upkeep, and safety, and toward that of the millions who are coming along to play your game with you. Not in your particular section, perhaps, but in a certain spot in inland France, the old U. S. has been engaged in big doings this winter, doing big things as only Americans can do 'em and putting them through with the speed and drive that, as we like to think, only the Yanks can put into an undertaking. And the work of the old U. S. has been big, and that particular place in France, has excited the outspoken admiration of every officer of the Allied armies who has watched it grow.

In three months this spot in France has been transformed from an insignificant railway station—such as White River Junction, New Hampshire, or Princeton Junction, in New Jersey—surrounded by wild wooded and rolling plains, into a regular young Pittsburgh of industry. Fact! Not only are there Pittsburgh men at work, but a young St. Louis of railway tracks, a young Chicago of meat refrigerators, a young Buffalo of heavy engineering, and a young New York water front of warehouses. Just for example, the warehouses already put up at this place will hold more stuff than the new Pennsylvania Railroad freight terminal in Chicago, which is some monster of its kind.

Cold Storage Plants.

Wait! That's only a sample. The foundations are already up on the ground for—now, get this: it's straight dope, no bull—for what will be the largest refrigerating cold storage plant in the world. Its construction, by the time this article sees the light of print, will be well under way and it will have a manufacturing capacity of 500 tons of ice, and will be capable of storing 5,000 tons of fresh beef daily, besides having storage space for 5,000 tons of beef additional, to say nothing of 2,000 tons of fresh pork, which, brought all the way from the United States. And if that were not enough to safeguard the bonbons for the Boche contained in them, the storage depot has a waterworks system all its own to ensure that the ice shall be laid half a mile—the distance of the plant from the nearest body of water. Hundreds of miles of auxiliary piping have already been laid, and the water supply will be more than adequate for the industrial purposes and for protection against fire.

Regulars Lend a Hand.

The warehouses themselves are one story buildings of the "knock down" description, constructed in rows of fours, with loading and unloading tracks between each four, and each of these will be used in making easy the quick handling of the supplies to be stowed therein. Goods for four warehouses will be received and stored in them—machinery, ordnance. You see, we'd been pals from, childsupplies, quartermaster's stores, and all the varied articles handled by the Quartermaster's Corps. The construction of the plant is in the hands of a regiment of railroad engineers and a forestry regiment, assisted by companies detailed from other regiments.

As if that were not enough in the line of construction, come in a corner of the mammoth reservation is a gas plant, and bustling, too. This plant is being built by a battalion of other plants of like size are busy in repairing machinery and in other work. Everywhere about the place there is incessant activity—regular "Hurry up Yost" speed-upativeness—in road building, well drilling (some deep ones have been plugged down, too), in track laying, in hundreds of other ways.

Some plant, isn't it, to have been put up in the short time, comparatively, that we have been over here in France? It even puts into the shade the overnight growth of, say, Hopewell, Va., the famous munitions city that, unlike Rome, seemed almost to have been built in a day.

Of course it has taken a tremendous force of workers to do all this, and it is going to take more and more and more as time goes on, and as more and more and more troops from the States keep pouring into the French seaports. The size of the plant, with the provisions for making it larger, proves, for one thing, that our Uncle Sam expects to send a lot more troops—and, what is more, intends to keep them well supplied with everything they need as long as they are here.

No Delay About Moving In.

Our Uncle Samuel, be it remembered, is a cautious old gent, and looks well on both sides before getting into a scrap; but once he gets in—and the canny old customer always picks the right side—he's in to stay until the whole job is cleaned up, and he's in right up to his shoulderblades. No more convincing proof of America's determination to see the thing through could be had than a sight of Uncle Sam's big storage depot and all-around tool shop. And, to clinch the argument even further, as fast as the shops on the big reservation have been put up, the machinery has been shoved into them and the work in them started as soon as the machinery was in place and oiled up.

No, Mr. Infantryman, Mr. Artilleryman, Mr. Machine-Gun-tester, Mr. Aviator, Mr. Wireless-hustler, this has not been "the winter of our discontent"—as footless and no-use-at-all as your own work may have seemed to you sometimes. It has been the winter during which your old uncle has been laying a firm foundation for your comfort and safety and for that of the men who will follow you over—and believe us, he's done so almighty big, an almightily far-sighted, an all-around almightily creditable and thoroughly American, workmanlike job.

A NEWS STORY IN VERSE

(The incident this poem describes was told by a British sergeant in a dug-out to the author—an American serving at the time in the British Army—but now fighting under the Stars and Stripes.

Joe was me pal, and a likely lad,
as gay as gay could be;
The worst I expected to happen was the
leave that would set him free
To visit the wife and the kiddies; but
they're waiting for him in vain.
All along of a Boche sort peppered one
water and ration trailer.
You see, we'd been pals from childhood; him and me clummed through school,
And when we growed up and got married we put our years hale in a pool.
And both made a comfortable living;
'twas just for our mates and for kids—
Now the Hun—damn his soul—has taken his toll and me pal left to cash in his bids.
That night when we left the ration dump to face the dark ahead,
I can never forget the look sorry and fear when he picked up his kit and said,
"Another trip to the front, old lad; we'll take 'em their bully and tea."
We'd catch each other's eye now and there all right; take a little bit frog- me."
And we swung up in his saddle; I crawled in the trailer behind;
The train moved off with a groan and a squeak for the middle of west and the grind.
Then Joe looked'round as we started off, I could see his face all alight;
"I got a letter from home," he said; "I'll read it to you to-night."
We pulled along through Dirk Busch, through Fairy Coast and Dell;
When word came back from the blokes ahead to give the nags a spell.
Joe slid outen his saddle, with a chuckle deep down in his throat,
An' he walked back to me, as gay as could be, and pulled the kid's note from his coat.
Says he, "Listen, lad, for a kid it ain't bad—it's her birthday—she's five to-night—
It's a ripping note thine— she sends you a kiss—" and Joe, poor old pal, struck a light.
He held up the kiddie's letter—we were laughin' a bit at the screwl.
All warm inside with a feelin'—well, you know what I mean, damn it all!
When along come a German bullet, and Joe, he wavered a wite.
Then without a word he wilted down.
They carried him West that night;
A bullet hole in his temple, by God, but he died right!
I've forgot all me bloomin' duties, for me blood is boilin' with hate;
And I'll get that swine if it retires what drilled me pal through the pate,
I'll teach the dirty beggar how to an Englishman's kid—by the hands of a regi-
I'm saving a foot of cold steel for the rat—so help me God to the end.

HE OUGHT TO BE GOOD.

"Jim, I see that old Bill Boorum, from home, has been drafted."

"Well, Hank, he ought to pass out some nifty hand salutes, all right."

"How's that?"

"Why, look at the practice he's had in bending his elbow!"

Don't Forget that War-Risk Insurance. February 12 is the last day to change it.

HELPFUL HINTS.
HOW TO MAKE LETTER WRITING EASY.
... THERE! - NOW ALL I GOTTA DO IS PUT ON TH' DATE AND "DEAR FOLKS", AN' A COUPLE OF ANDS AN' IZZES, AN SIGN IT!
AND THEY'LL KNOW I'M WELL AND HAPPY, OR I WOULD NEVER A WROTEN SO MUCH TO BE CENSORED!
WRITING PAPER PREPARED
THIS GREAT IDEA IS ELUCIDATED ABOVE AND REQUIRES NO DETAILED EXPLANATION. - THE RECIPIENT OF A LIKE LETTER WILL IMAGINE MORE THAN YOU COULD EVER SAY - BESIDES SAVING THE CENSOR THAT MUCH CLIPPING.

Abian A. "Wally" Walgren's "Helpful Hints" cartoons were arguably the most popular feature of the newspaper and captured the absurdity and humor of military life.

written by soldiers were important parts of the paper. The newspaper also presented regulations and general orders in ways the frontline soldier could understand—through cartoons, helpful hints and diagrams—and often received its copy before official channels distributed them to commanding officers. Staff also encouraged humanitarian efforts, spearheading an orphan project, for example, that resulted in thousands of French children being adopted by individual soldiers and military units to ensure their well-being, and fostering letter-writing campaigns for Mothers Day. Cartoons and commonsense articles helped to explain health bulletins. Even the necessary activities of the censorship office were described with humor.

The Stars and Stripes devised a rail, truck and automobile delivery system, using soldier distributors, local news dealers and hospitality centers of the YMCA and the American Red Cross—all in an effort to reach every soldier every week, "mud, shell-holes and fog notwithstanding" according to its inaugural issue. With the exception of copies mailed stateside to military bases and individual subscribers, most soldiers received the latest issue within 24 hours of publication. Copies were shared by subscribers, some even making their way to families and friends outside the military.

Beloved by the troops of World War I, The Stars and Stripes was considered one of the American successes of the war. Its inclusion in the American Memory digital collection is an important addition to primary source material on World War I. The techniques used to create the digital collection represent an enhancement to the site as well.

Creating the Digital Collection

Very few original issues of The Stars and Stripes exist because of the difficulty of acquiring and preserving newspapers during the conflict. However, in 1920 the AEF Publishing Association in Minneapolis produced a bound volume containing facsimile reproductions of each page of the World War I edition. The Library of Congress owns two bound copies of the 1920 facsimile edition and a master negative microfilm copy of that edition. The majority of the images in the online collection were produced from this microfilm as part of an experiment by the Serial and Government Publications Division to develop techniques for expanding access to microfilmed newspapers.

Putting a newspaper collection online presents technical and conceptual challenges. It requires examination of the browsing and searching needs of newspaper researchers and making decisions about displaying pages on a computer screen less than half the size of the original paper.

Historians use newspapers to document the day-by-day atmosphere of a given time. The more personal slice-of-life details, however, are often buried several paragraphs deep within articles. Genealogists also use newspapers to look for names that are often not in the headlines but rather several paragraphs deep within individual articles.

Because of these types of uses, the division decided that the newspaper collection should be full-text searchable. Due to the large amount of text, the most feasible plan employed optical character recognition (OCR) software.

OCR is a fully automated process that converts the visual image of numbers and letters into computer-readable numbers and letters. Computer software can easily search the OCR text; however, if the original item has extraneous markings, unusual text styles or very small fonts, the resulting output will contain errors. These unavoidable errors were left uncorrected in the OCR text for The Stars and Stripes. Even so, the OCR text is still highly useful in providing search access to the items. For example, important concept words will often be repeated more than once within an article. If the OCR misreads one instance of a word but correctly reads the second instance, that passage will still be found in a full-text search.

Creating a New Viewer

Newspapers are understood by virtue of their page layout as well as by their textual content. More important stories appear higher on the page ("above the fold") and have a larger font for their headline. To see editorial information like that, it is useful to view the whole page at once. However, the text is too small to read at that scale on a computer screen.

The solution developed for The Stars and Stripes was to create a viewer that displays the full-page view on the left side of the screen, with a zoomed-in view on the right. A red box on the full-page view indicates which part of the page is being displayed by the zoomed-in view.

Clicking anywhere on the full-page navigator view relocates the zoom view. Controls allow the user to turn the pages or skip to the next issue. This new viewer conveys the important contextual information about newspaper layout while making efficient use of the real estate of the computer screen.

"The Stars and Stripes: the American Soldiers Newspaper of World War I, 1918-1919" is available at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/sgphtml/sashtml/sashome.html**. In addition to the newspaper itself, the Web site includes special presentations describing the newspaper and its creators. ◆

Ray Murray is a digital conversion specialist in the Public Services Collection Division and Georgia Higley is head of the Newspaper Section of the Serial and Government Publications Division.

Imperfect Justice

Unfinished Business of World War II Examined

By DONNA URSCHEL

Stuart E. Eizenstat, author of "Imperfect Justice: Looted Assets, Slave Labor, and the Unfinished Business of World War II," told an audience at the Library of Congress recently how the United States negotiated with European governments to obtain $8 billion in settlements for victims of the Second World War.

"This is really an improbable story of how, 50 years after the end of World War II, justice, belatedly, came to long-suffering victims, Jewish and non-Jewish," Eizenstat said. His June 24 presentation was part of the Center for the Book's Books & Beyond series of talks that highlights books with a special connection to the Library. The Library's European Division co-sponsored the lecture.

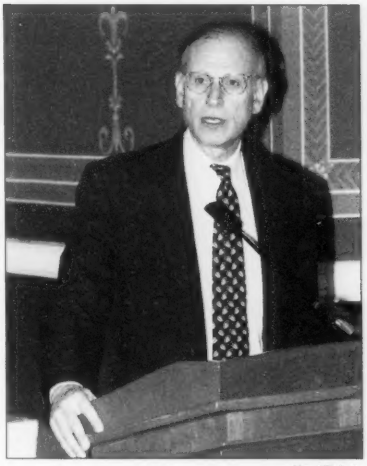
In introductory remarks, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington described Eizenstat as a quiet and effective international statesman and a "marvelous American." He said the Library was honored and privileged to have his personal papers in the Manuscript Division.

Eizenstat is a main participant in his story. He served in a number of senior positions in the Clinton administration, including undersecretary of state, while simultaneously leading the effort to obtain reparations for World War II victims.

"Imperfect Justice" is his personal account of the political and diplomatic maneuverings with Switzerland, Germany, France and Austria to resolve the issues of dormant bank accounts, slave labor, confiscated property, looted art and unpaid insurance policies.

"It's the story of political intrigue and diplomacy at the highest levels, with a cast of characters that would fit in well with a Shakespearean play," Eizenstat said.

In January 1995, while serving as U.S. ambassador to the European Union, Eizenstat received a call from Richard C. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state, asking him to encourage the new democracies of Eastern Europe to return the communal properties that had been owned by religious communities. The properties—churches, synagogues, schools, community centers and even cemeteries—had been confiscated



Yusef El-Amin

Stuart Eizenstat

by the Germans during World War II, then nationalized by the Communists.

Eizenstat accepted the challenge. He grew up in a Jewish family in Atlanta, Ga., but only became aware of the unresolved issues of the Holocaust as a young man working in politics during the late 1960s. He then vowed to do whatever he could to help Holocaust victims. While he was working for the Carter administration in the 1980s, Eizenstat recommended to the president the creation of a commission, headed by Elie Wiesel, to study the construction of a U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Eizenstat said the timing was right in the 1990s to work on the communal property issue. With the end of the Cold War, many countries opened their borders and people could travel and reconnect to what was stolen. Also, governments opened their archives, and historians began to plumb the unfinished business of World War II.

Upon the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, many newspapers were running stories about war-related issues. Eizenstat read a dramatic front-page article in the June 21, 1995, issue of the Wall Street Journal by Peter Gumbel about dormant Swiss bank accounts. Eizenstat said no one had known about these dormant accounts, opened mostly by Jews wanting to shield their assets from Hitler's clutches. The assets were never returned to family members.

Eizenstat said the U.S. government also gave him permission to work on seeking restitution for these accounts. Class-action lawsuits all over the United States were filed against the Swiss banks.

"One discovery led to another. One set of lawsuits, to another. One negotiation, to another, until six years later, we look back on a wildly implausible set of results," Eizenstat said.

"Thousands of communal properties are being returned, even as we speak. In Poland, 5,000 pieces of Jewish property were returned, ironically, to a population of 5,000," he said.

More than 20,000 Swiss bank accounts were located out of a possible 54,000 that existed, Eizenstat said.

"It's the first time in recorded history that private corporations were held accountable for their actions during wartime," Eizenstat explained, referring to the compensation for slave and forced labor. He also said insurance companies are paying policies at 10 times the face value, taking into account the passage of time.

Eizenstat said the Germans during World War II stole approximately 600,000 paintings. He negotiated with 40 countries to return, or account for, all but 100,000 paintings. Museums and galleries today are still checking their inventories, and each week art is being returned to its rightful owner.

Eizenstat explained how each country reacted differently to the negotiations. Switzerland fought the disclosures and resented the pressure. Germany was cooperative, understanding it must once again pay for its wartime sins. Austria complained that it, too, was a victim of Hitler, but eventually faced its past and reached a $1 billion settlement. France, for the first time, accepted responsibility for the Vichy regime.

"Was it worth six years of effort?" Eizenstat asked rhetorically.

"It was worth it for the victims, not because any of them became wealthy," he said. "The slave laborer received

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'Virtual International Authority'

Library, Partners Form Online Name Authority Service

By SUSAN R. MORRIS

The Library of Congress has entered a cooperative agreement with OCLC Online Computer Library Center Inc. and Die Deutsche Bibliothek, the national library of Germany, to test the concept of a Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) on the Internet. The VIAF will provide open access on the Web to approximately 2 million records for personal names from Die Deutsche Bibliothek (DDB) and more than 3.8 million personal name records from the Library of Congress. In cases where both national libraries have a record for a personal name, the VIAF will link the two records so that users can view the information in both, using the search techniques they prefer. The VIAF project offers immediate benefits in making cataloging more efficient and catalog searching more precise. The VIAF also holds long-term promise as a basic building block of the "semantic Web"—a future version of the Web that will permit human-to-human, human-to-computer, and computer-to-computer communication.

Volker Schneider

Celebrating the new agreement are, from left, Acting Deputy Associate Librarian for Library Services Beacher Wiggins; Barbara Pfeiffer and Christa Dittrich-Hengel of DDB; Edward O'Neill, OCLC consulting scientist; OCLC CEO Jay Jordan; DDB Director-General Elisabeth Niggemann; and Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office.

The cooperative agreement for the VIAF was signed on Aug. 6 in Berlin, Germany, during the World Library and Information Congress (the 69th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions). Acting Deputy Associate Librarian for Library Services Beacher Wiggins signed the agreement for the Library of Congress. Signing for DDB was its director general, Elisabeth Niggemann. Jay Jordan, president and chief executive officer of OCLC, also signed.

Wiggins expressed his pleasure over the cooperative agreement: "Making authority records freely available via the Web promotes more efficient cataloging and helps ensure that library catalogs are part of the mix of information tools used by Web-conscious researchers."

Technical leadership for the VIAF project is shared by Edward T. O'Neill, a consulting research scientist with OCLC; Christina (Christel) Hengel-Dittrich, head of authority files at the DDB; and Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office at the Library of Congress.

Tillett recalled, "I have devoted much of my 33-year career as a cataloging manager and theorist to the whole question of authority control—explaining why it is needed, making it more effective and seeking ways to provide it more efficiently. The arrival of the World Wide Web makes authority control on a global scale both feasible and essential. It is feasible because we can use the technology of the Web to link authority records from many sources for the same person or entity. This will preserve the cultural, national and regional perspectives of individual users worldwide and will also present the authority information consistently and efficiently. And global authority control is essential because for many information seekers, the Web is now their preferred information resource. But searching the Web can yield frustrating and even misleading results. We librarians know that introducing authority control to the World Wide Web will make it easier to navigate, improve the precision of searches, and provide explanations for inconsistencies and variations found in names and terms."

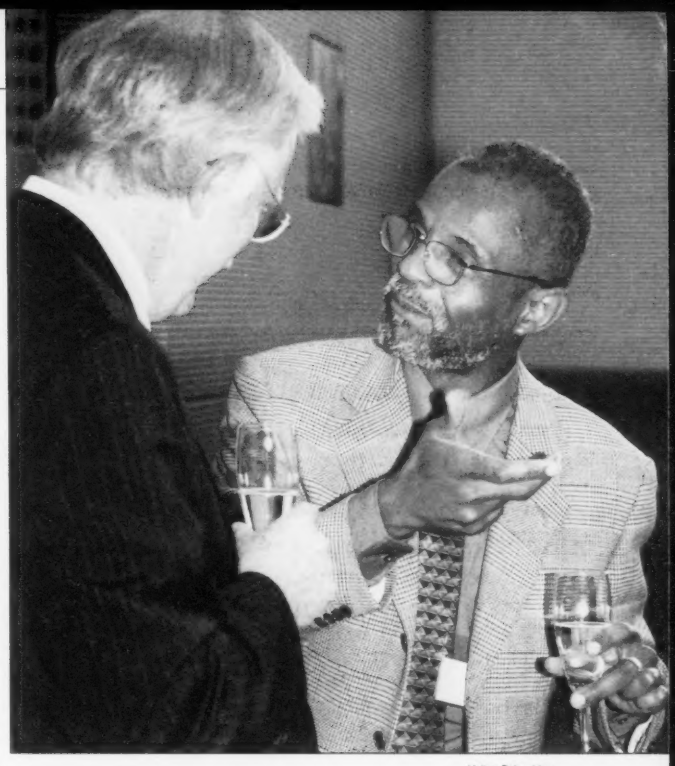
Authority control—the use of standardized terms and names—is the foundation of library catalogs. Since the name of an individual can appear in many different forms in various publications, expert catalogers establish a single authorized form of name for each individual appearing in a library's catalog. The authorized form is used for all occurrences of the person's name in the catalog, whether as an author, editor or subject; cross-references lead the catalog user from variant forms of the name to the established form. Authority control enables all publications that are authored by the same individual to be grouped together and retrieved in a single search.

The German and English-speaking library communities apply different rules to establish forms of personal names, with the result that an individual may have different established forms of name in the Library of Congress catalog and the DDB catalog. Tillett said, "Over the past decade or so, we in the international cataloging

community have come to understand that differences in established forms are not necessarily bad. Seekers of information should be able to follow their own preferences for language, script and spelling when they search a library file. With the VIAF, a searcher at the Library of Congress will be able to learn, in a single Web search, the established forms of an author's name used by both the Library and DDB. Records in authority files include a wealth of additional information such as career details and dates of birth and death, and users will be able to view such information from both libraries' authority files."

Under the terms of the cooperative agreement, the project will proceed in four phases. In Phases One and Two, OCLC will use its proven matching algorithms and software to match and link the personal name authority records of the Library of Congress and DDB and will build a server for the linked authority files. This work will generate the initial VIAF. In Phase Three, OCLC will provide a continuing maintenance capability, based on Web metadata harvesting, to update the VIAF automatically when changes occur in the Library or DDB authority files. Phase Four of the project will construct an end-user interface that supports multilingual searching. The two national libraries will contribute staff resources for testing, evaluation and project management as well as their personal name authority records. The first phase of the project will be complete by the end of December 2004. ◆

Susan R. Morris is the assistant to the director for cataloging.



Volker Schneider

Beacher Wiggins and Edward O'Neill discuss the finer points of making library information more accessible to a global audience.

New Kissinger Scholar

Xiang Lanxin Comes to John W. Kluge Center

Xiang Lanxin , professor of international history and politics at the Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales in Geneva, Switzerland, has been appointed the new Henry Alfred Kissinger scholar in foreign policy and international relations at the Library of Congress, effective Sept. 2. Librarian James H. Billington made the appointment upon the recommendation of a six-person selection committee, consisting of members of the academic community and high-ranking foreign policy experts.

Xiang is the third scholar to occupy the Kissinger chair since the position was created in 2000. The chair was established through the generosity of friends of the former secretary of state to honor him and emphasize the importance of foreign affairs. Aaron Friedberg, director of the research program in international security and acting director of the Center of International Studies at Princeton University, was the first chair-holder. The second was Klaus Larres, then the Jean Monnet professor of European foreign and security policy at the School of Politics, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The Library's Kissinger chair offers to outstanding thinkers and practitioners the opportunity to pursue advanced research in the largest international collections in the world.

As the Kissinger scholar, Xiang will spend 10 months at the John W. Kluge Center at the Library. He has chosen "The Idea of Democracy and Sino-U.S. Relations" as his area of research.

Xiang earned his doctorate from the Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University in 1990. He is the author of numerous articles and books about contemporary Chinese history and Chinese domestic and international affairs during the Cold War and post-Cold War periods. He is a noted authority on the changing relationship between China and the West. Xiang's most recent book, "The Origins of the Boxer War," was published by the Curzon Press in 2002. Other published works include "Mao's Generals" (University Press of America, 1998) and "Recasting the Imperial Far East" (M.E. Sharpe, 1995). ◆

Imperfect Justice
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$7,500, and forced laborers $2,500. Hardly a king's ransom. Yet victims and survivors tell me repeatedly that it wasn't the amount of the check—it was the fact that there was one at all, the fact that someone was held accountable for this suffering at the end of the day." ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer in the Washington area.

Archives of Robert Hall Lewis

Papers of American Composer Come to Library

The Library of Congress has acquired the archives of Robert Hall Lewis (1926-1996)—American composer, conductor and educator—whose chamber and orchestral works have been performed widely in America and Europe.

The Robert Hall Lewis Collection, a gift from his widow, Barbara Bowersock Lewis, includes 87 completed music compositions, both printed and manuscript, that Lewis wrote mainly for chamber ensembles and orchestra. It also includes other printed music by contemporary 20th-century composers, correspondence, biographical and teaching materials, writings, programs, photographs, sound recordings and other related materials.

The donation complements existing collections in the Library's Music Division that document the work of major contemporary 20th-century American composers and artists, such as Irving Berlin, George and Ira Gershwin and Leonard Bernstein.

Lewis graduated with distinction in composition from the Eastman School of Music with master's and doctorate degrees in music, where his principal teachers were Bernard Rogers, Burrill Phillips and Howard Hanson. His doctoral thesis was his Symphony No. 1, which he completed in 1964. He also studied with Nadia Boulanger in Paris and Hans Erich Apostel in Vienna, where he received the graduation prize in composition from the Vienna Academy of Music in 1957. Lewis was greatly influenced by Apostel, and it was under his tutelage that Lewis developed his particular compositional style.

Lewis said that he adhered "to no particular school or system of composition" and that he considered himself to be an "independent maximalist." Lewis claimed that "it is very important that a composition have an original, distinctive character and an identity of its own, devoid of the obvious, derivative tendencies and commercial influences that surround us in much music today." His intent, he said, was to create a music of genuine interest to the listener, alternately surprising, provoking, soothing, stimulating and hopefully inspiring—an experience comparable to the limitless facets of existence.

Major symphony orchestras both in America and Europe have performed Lewis' work, including the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the Royal Philharmonic and the Philharmonia Orchestra. His chamber and choral music works have been presented by many prestigious groups, such as the Gregg Smith Singers, Aeolian Chamber Players, American Brass Quintet, Chicago Contemporary Players and the Twentieth Century Consort.

During his long career, Lewis received many honors and awards, among them a Kosciuszko Foundation Chopin Scholarship, two Fulbright scholarships, two Guggenheim Fellowships, the Walter Hinrichsen Award for Composers, an award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, several fellowship grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, and a Maryland State Artist Fellowship Award. He also won ASCAP awards annually for nearly 30 years, beginning in 1969.

Lewis served as composer-in-residence at the American Academy in Rome and scholar-in-residence at the Rockefeller Foundation Study Center in Italy.

Among the organizations that commissioned Lewis to compose new works were the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, the McKim Fund, and the Kindler Foundation, all at the Library of Congress; the Baltimore Symphony; and American Composers Orchestra.

Beginning in 1957 Lewis began four decades of teaching at Goucher College in Baltimore, Md. During this same period, he also taught at the Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University; and he was artistic director of the Baltimore Chamber Music Society for almost 20 years, from 1964 to 1983.

The Robert Hall Lewis Collection will be available to researchers in the Library's Performing Arts Reading Room, LM-113, Madison Building, after its organization and a finding aid are completed. The Library acknowledges the diligent and helpful work of Barbara Bowersock Lewis, Nancy McCall, Avi Bloomenstiel and Frederick Mauk, all of whom collaborated in the processing of the collection. ◆

Marcum
continued from page 198

Making Greater Use of Technology To Provide Information to Those who Need It

Marcum argued that the promise of technology to democratize access to information has achieved "only limited success, partly because the technology itself is evolving rapidly and partly because it has been hard to arrive at a coherent specification of a user's need."

She said it is probably misleading to think of a single user's need. Rather, technology can be used to meet disparate needs of users, for example a congressional staffer, a research scholar, and a teacher planning lessons.

Marcum said these priorities are not the sole agenda. "I know that all of you are involved in work that is important in its own right," she said. "I … pledge to be the best manager I can be, one who works with all of you in setting an agenda and finding ways to help you do your work."

She asked for patience and help to learn what she needs to know to be effective. "I am not a miracle worker; I wish I were. I won't be able to solve all the problems that you can so easily identify."

"We share a common commitment to this great institution, and, collectively, we can make it even better," she said. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Swann Fellow Selected

Caricature and Cartoon Foundation Announces Honoree

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, announces the selection of James Wechsler, who recently completed a doctorate in art history at the City University of New York, to receive its 2003-2004 Swann Foundation fellowship.

The fellowship will support research on an important aspect of Wechsler's dissertation, "Embracing the Specter of Communism: The Art and Activism of Hugo Gellert," specifically the area of cartoon and caricature in Gellert's art and life.

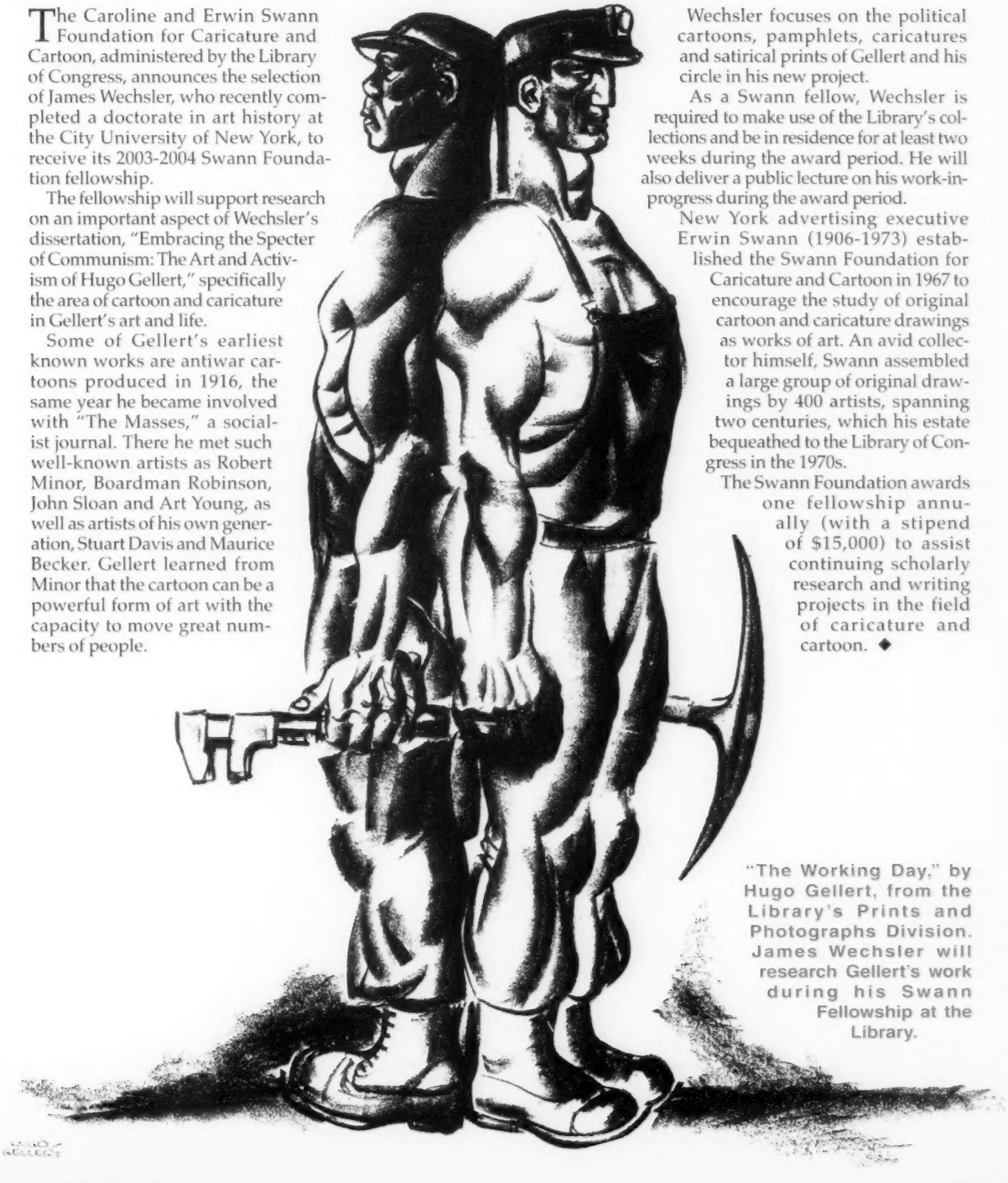
Some of Gellert's earliest known works are antiwar cartoons produced in 1916, the same year he became involved with "The Masses," a socialist journal. There he met such well-known artists as Robert Minor, Boardman Robinson, John Sloan and Art Young, as well as artists of his own generation, Stuart Davis and Maurice Becker. Gellert learned from Minor that the cartoon can be a powerful form of art with the capacity to move great numbers of people.

Wechsler focuses on the political cartoons, pamphlets, caricatures and satirical prints of Gellert and his circle in his new project.

As a Swann fellow, Wechsler is required to make use of the Library's collections and be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period. He will also deliver a public lecture on his work-in-progress during the award period.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon in 1967 to encourage the study of original cartoon and caricature drawings as works of art. An avid collector himself, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists, spanning two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in the 1970s.

The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to assist continuing scholarly research and writing projects in the field of caricature and cartoon. ◆



"The Working Day," by Hugo Gellert, from the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. James Wechsler will research Gellert's work during his Swann Fellowship at the Library.

News from the Center for the Book

Statewide Book Awards Gain in Popularity

Recognizing a state's book culture by honoring its writers is an important Center for the Book activity. Its affiliated centers for the book in all 50 states and the District of Columbia constantly search for new ways to bring authors and readers together. In the past five years, annual statewide book awards have become increasingly popular and effective ways of bringing public attention to a state's literary heritage and its individual authors, illustrators, poets and storytellers. Nineteen of the state centers sponsor author awards each year; further information is available through the Center for the Book's Web site: **www.loc.gov/cfbook**. Three of the state author award programs ceremonies are described below.

Connecticut Center for the Book Advisory Board member Billy M. Levy (right) presents a Connecticut Book Award to Marilyn Nelson, the state's poet laureate.

Connecticut

The first Connecticut Book Awards were presented on Dec. 8, 2002, by the Connecticut Center for the Book at the Hartford Public Library. The ceremony was held in the City Hall Atrium and followed by a reception and book signing. Master of Ceremonies Richard Sugarman, founding president of the Connecticut Forum, one of the sponsoring organizations, described the purpose of the awards: to recognize and honor those authors who represent the best writing in and about the state of Connecticut. Eligible books needed to have been published the previous year and had to have either a Connecticut setting or been written by an author who lives or has lived in the state. Approximately 100 books were nominated by publishers, book organizations and the public, and 35 volunteer judges representing different parts of the book community made the final selections.

The winning books were chosen in six categories: Biography: "Gifford Pinchot and the Making of Modern Environmentalism," by Char Miller; Children's Literature: "Carver: A Life in Poems," by Marilyn Nelson, Connecticut's poet laureate; Design: "Carver: A Life in Poems," designed by Helen Robinson; Fiction: "Gardens of Kyoto," by Kate Walbert; Nonfiction: "I Knew a Woman," by Cortney Davis, and "Botany of Desire," by Michael Pollan; Poetry: "Carver: A Life in Poems," by Marilyn Nelson.

Both Marilyn Nelson and novelist and writer Wally Lamb, the ceremony's keynoter, are participants in the 2003 National Book Festival. The second annual Connecticut Book Awards will be presented on Nov. 16. For further information, go to: **www.hartfordpl.lib.ct.us/cfb.**

Massachusetts

The third annual Massachusetts Book Awards were presented in Amherst, Mass. on Sept. 14, 2003. The ceremony took place in the Eric Carle Museum of Picture Book Art, and Carle himself was honored with the Massachusetts Center for the Book's 2003 Lifetime Achievement Award. The post-

awards reception and book signing were held at the nearby Yiddish Book Center. Both the Eric Carle Museum and the Yiddish Book Center are housed on the campus of Hampshire College, which has its own Center for the Book and serves with Simmons College in Boston, as a host of the statewide Massachusetts Center for the Book.

John Y. Cole, director the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, was one of the speakers at the ceremony, which honored 12 Massachusetts writers, saluting winners and honorees in five different categories. To be eligible, books must have been written by authors who currently live and work in Massachusetts or must present topics of particular and specific importance to the state regardless of the authors' residency. The 2003 winners were: Fiction: "Sea Room," by Norman G. Gautreau,; Nonfiction: "Revere Beach Elegy: A Memoir of Home and Beyond," by Roland Merullo; Poetry: "Never," by Jorie Graham; and Children's/Young Adult Literature: "Hole in My Life," by Jack Gantos. For further information go to: www.massbook.org .

Eric Carle was a featured speaker at the 2002 National Book Festival. Three Massachusetts authors will participate in the 2003 National Book Festival: Jane Yolen, Anita Shreve, and X.J. Kennedy.

The Eric Carle Museum played host to the 2003 Massachusetts Book Awards ceremony.

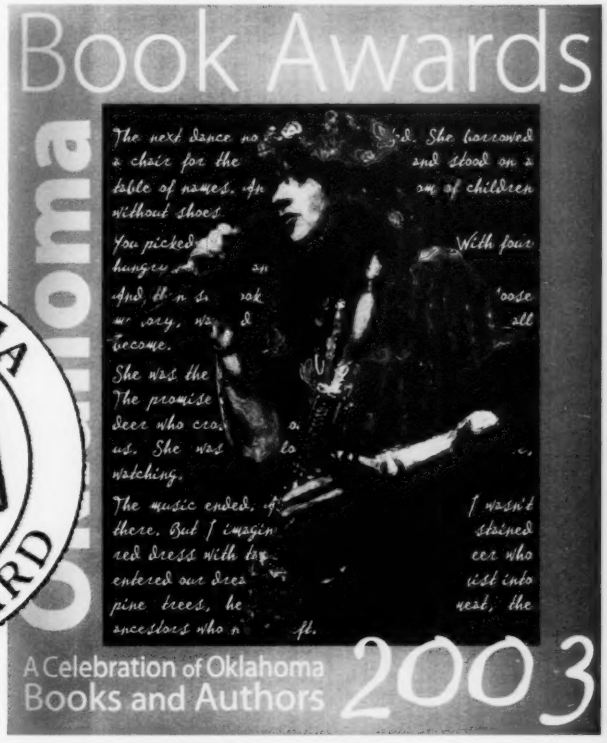
Oklahoma

The oldest book awards program sponsored by a state center for the book, the 14th annual celebration of Oklahoma books and authors, was held on March 8. The criteria for eligibility are clear: books considered must have an Oklahoma-based theme, or the entrants must live or have lived in Oklahoma; secondly, the books must have been published between January 1 and December 31 of the previous calendar year.

The 2003 winners were: Children/Young Adult, "The Bobby Switch Story," by Darleen Bailey Beard; Design/Illustration: "The Great Ball Game of the Birds and Animals," drawings by Murv Jacob; Nonfiction: "A Desert Calling: Life in a Forbidding Landscape," by Michael A. Mares; and Poetry: "How We Became Human: New and Selected Poems," by Joy Harjo.

Joy Harjo also won the 2003 Oklahoma Center for the Book's "Arrell Gibson Lifetime Achievement Award." The first winner of the award, in 1990, was Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin, who grew up in Tulsa. A quote from Boorstin, who founded the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress in 1977, is on the cover of an Oklahoma Center for the Book descriptive brochure: "A book is magical. It transcends time and space."

Mystery writer Carolyn G. Hart, a participant in the 2003 National Book Festival, is the winner of the 2004 Arrell Gibson Lifetime Achievement Award. It will be presented at the 2004 awards ceremony on March 13, 2004. For further information visit **www.odl.state.ok.us/ocb.** ◆



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